The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The Affairs of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Recent Arrests in Ireland---Extent of the Sedition.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 96 7-8@97.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. MILLAR, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th ult., arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, the 2d instant.

She reports strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway at noon of the 17th, bringing a brief synopsis of President BUCHANAN's Message.

The steamer *City of Manchester* takes the place of the *City of Baltimore*, and was to sail from Liverpool for New-York on the 22d of December.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 15th. The Hon. STUART WORTLEY presided. The report showed that the total receipts of the Company on its capital account had been £387,479, and the expenditure £364,046, leaving a balance on hand of £8,449, against which there are various outstanding liabilities. Free shares, to the value of £75,000, had been issued to projectors, in the purchase of their original rights and privileges. The Chairman made a lengthy explanation of the condition of the Company's cable. It had been underrun for a distance of eleven miles from Ireland, and found perfect. The directors, for want of funds, were unable to carry on further operations. They had appealed to the government for a guaranty of 4½ per cent. on £535,000 of new capital with which to construct and lay a new cable, but no decision had been received. He urged upon the proprietors harmonious and energetic action as the only way to insure success, and moved the adoption of the directors' report, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the late electrician of the Company, called attention to the establishment of another Company for establishing telegraphic communication with America by means of a southern route, and having half of its capital subscribed. He had been instructed to state the conditions under which a fusion of the two companies might be effected. Several shareholders suggested that such a matter could not be entertained by the meeting, and the Chairman said that, pending the negotiations with the Government, the proposition ought not to be discussed. Mr. WHITEHOUSE withdrew the subject, and an adjournment until the general meeting in February was unanimously carried.

The London *Times*, taking for its text Mr. BUCHANAN's letter to the meeting in celebration of the capture of Fort Duquesne, comments on the desponding tone in which the President speaks of the future of the Republic, and brings into contrast the language of public men on the future prospects of England, who deem that England's evils are passing away, while the tone of American society indicates that those of the New-World are increasing.

The reform movement was progressing. JOHN BRIGHT had addressed another great meeting at Edinburg and at Manchester. A Reformer's Union had been formed by the Bright party.

An influential meeting of English shipowners had been held in London to take into consideration the ruinous condition of British navigation. Resolutions were adopted attributing the cause to the repeal of the Navigation laws, and an address to the Queen was adopted praying that the ships of non-reciprocating countries may be placed on as nearly as possible the same footing as British ships are placed in those countries.

In regard to the recent arrests in Ireland of the members of the Phœnix Club, the Cork *Constitution* says: "The treason was carried much further than was suspected. There were daily and nightly drillings. Pikes were manufactured, arms imported from America, and the use of them taught. The Government was not a minute too early in interfering."

A body of military and militia have been distributed through the western portion of the County of Cork, to prevent an insurrection.

The Belfast *Mercury* says there is little doubt that the Phenix Club is entirely seditious, and made up of the dregs of Young Irelandism.

Seventeen persons had been arrested at Belfast, in addition to those at Cork.

The Government was expected to issue a special commission for the trial of the prisoners.

Mr. GUERNSEY, arrested by the Government for stealing the Ionian dispatches lately published in the *Daily News*, has been tried and acquitted.

The Protestant Alliance having memorialized Lord MALMESBURY to intercede with Rome in the case of the Jewish boy MORTARA, Lord MALMESBURY replied that, while the Government was indignant at the outrage, it did not think the interference of a Protestant Power would do any good after the failure of a Catholic Power like France.

A prospectus has been issued in London for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. The capital was fixed at £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 is to be first issued, the Indian Council having guaranteed five per cent. on that amount. The object of the Company is to carry out an extensive system of irrigation, particularly in the districts adapted to cotton.

The prospectus has also been issued of the Canada Landed Credit Company, with a capital of £200,000, the object being to encourage a flow of capital to Canada, by making advances on mortgages of lands.

The ship *Orwell*, from Melbourne, with £317,000 in gold, had arrived at London. The *West India* mail steamer had also arrived with £161,000.

The Government of New South Wales had deputed an agent to visit England and confer with the Colonial Office, in conjunction with other representatives of the colony, on the best means of establishing a mail service *via* Panama.

At a meeting held in Paris, for constituting the Suez Canal Company, it was positively stated that *bona fide* subscriptions had been obtained for the full amount of the capital.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that Count DE MONTALEMBERT has received a letter from Count DE CHAMBORD congratulating him on his independent attitude, and expressing deep sympathy for him as the head of the Bourbon dynasty.

The Paris Bourse had been heavy, but subsequently improved, and the Three per Cents closed at 73f. 35c.

The Bank of Holland reduced the rate of discount ½ per cent., making it 3 per cent.

The Spanish budget has been brought forward. The estimated expenditures amount to $1,786,000 under the estimated receipts.

The Italian correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "It is not easy to get authentic intelligence from Rome, Cardinal ANTONELLI having declared war upon the foreign correspondents, stopped their letters and threatened to turn them out of the city."

A letter from Turin states that the condition of Italy grows every day more serious. The impression is general that a political crisis is at hand. It is from a high source that rumors of a warlike tendency proceed. It is also believed that Piedmont is encouraged by the Tuileries.

The Venice correspondent of the *Times* says that, notwithstanding the inclement season of the year men who were on a furlough have received orders to join their regiments in Lombardy and Venice, and notice has been issued that the military authorities desire to purchase horses for the cavalry and artillery. The necessary supplies were also being sent into the fortresses in Italy, so that, if the attack should be made on Austria, she will not be taken by surprise.

There were rumors at Frankfort of a new Austrian loan.

The Prince of Wales had returned to England from Berlin, taking with him the order of the Black Eagle, conferred on him by the Prince Regent of Prussia.

The Empress Dowager of Russia was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

A powerful party is said to have been formed among the nobility of Russia, to frustrate the Emperor's emancipation schemes. They have a project for diminishing the power of the Emperor and increasing that of the nobility.

Rumors of a ministerial crisis in Turkey again are current. It is believed that FUAD PASHA will be appointed Grand Vizier.

The Porte has addressed a circular to all the Turkish Legations, in consequence of the American frigate *Wabash* having passed through the Dardanelles in violation of the Treaty of Paris. The rule is laid down that the light vessels-of-war which are placed at the disposal of Legations are to be excepted, but these are to obtain a Turkish note of authorization to pass through the Straits.

The London *Times* in its leading article gives the details of the progress at Shanghae of Lord ELGIN and the Chinese Commissioners. The demeanor of the latter had been such as to confirm the belief that the Court of Pekin is resolved to carry out the provisions of the treaty with entire good faith.

The progress of the tariff negotiations already promises an early and satisfactory termination. There is every reason to anticipate that the vexed question of the opium trade will be settled upon a basis which will prevent its becoming the cause of future difficulties.

It is probable that the exportation of coined copper and reëxportation of rice will be legalized upon equitable terms.

Mr. REED, the American Minister, was working harmoniously with the British Commissioner upon the tariff question.

THE LATEST.

The *Times* of Saturday, in its City Article, says:

The funds opened at lower prices on Friday, and soon exhibited a further tendency to depression, and finally closed at one-eighth below the official quotations. The weakness of the market was generally attributed to speculative realizations, capitalists at the same time being properly sensitive with regard to the effects to be apprehended from an absence of disposition to keep the demands of India and the colonies within reasonable limits. Money is in active demand, and the minimum rate in all quarters was 2½ per cent. At the Bank applications continue to increase. There were no gold operations at the Bank on Friday. Exchange with Russia has suddenly become much less adverse for that country, the difference in the week being about 3 per cent. Rumors of an approaching Russian loan have consequently become current. Silver is in active demand. The steamer of the 29th, for the East, will take out £324,000.

The Daily *News* (City Article) says:

The funds showed a drooping tendency, notwithstanding the purchases of Consols by one operator, to the extent of £100,000, and continued investments by the Government Broker. The market closed flat. The increased demand for money in the discount market threatened the introduction of new projects, and the drain of silver to the East excited discussion. Meanwhile the Bank returns show a further increase in the enormous unemployed resources of the Bank. In some other departments of the Stock Exchange, heaviness likewise prevails; but, considering the depression of Consols, the market for British Railway Stocks exhibits steadiness. A fall in the leading Canadian Railway Securities formed a feature of the day. Some Paris letters mention a report that a reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of France to 2½ per cent. is not improbable.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 67,000 bales, of which 6,500 were on speculation, and 3,000 for export. All qualities of American were one-eighth of a penny higher, and the market was buoyant under an increased demand. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7⅞	7
Mobile	7¼	6 15-16
Uplands	7⅛	6 13-14

The stock in port was estimated at 290,000 bales, of which 218,000 were American.

Some circulars quote the advance at one-sixteenth of a penny to one-eighth of a penny, chiefly on the inferior qualities.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market Indian goods were slightly higher. Yarns and cloths were tending upward without, however, any particular advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull, and sales trifling. Western, 19s.@20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@24s. WHEAT quiet, but steady; good white getting scarce; red Western, 4s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; white do., 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; Southern white, 6s. 6d.@7s. 3d. CORN dull, and quotations nominal; mixed, 26s.@27s.; yellow, 27s.@28s.; white, 30s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote PROVISIONS dull. BEEF heavy, and quotations barely maintained. PORK dull, and all qualities slightly declined. BACON also dull. LARD firm, but quiet at 51s.@54s. 6d. TALLOW easier, but quotations unchanged; Butchers', 52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular quotes ASHES steady at 28s. 9d.@29s. 6d. for Pots and 31s. 9d.@32s. for Pearls. SUGAR dull, but steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull, but steady; Carolina 18s.@21s. TEA firm, but quiet. RESIN firm and scarce; common, 4s.@4s. 4d.; medium, 7s.@10s.; fine, 13s.@15s. American TAR, 14s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s. QUERCITRON BARK—Baltimore, 6s. 3d. COD OIL, £30 15s.@£31. Seal OIL slow, and Pale at unchanged prices. For Linseed OIL there was a better demand, and it was selling at 29s.@30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Breadstuffs dull. English WHEAT was selling slowly, at a slight decline on all grades. White American, 40s.@42s.; red do., 36s.@40s. FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON dull. Welsh rails, £6 10s.; do. bar, £6 5s. Pig iron steady at 54s. 9d.@55s., deliverable on the Clyde. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE buoyant. TEA firm, with more inquiry; Congou, 11d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s. TALLOW quiet at 50s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES easier; New-York, £10 5s.; Boston, £9 15s. RICE quiet.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.—The sales of COTTON for the week ending 14th, foot up 8,000 bales. The market opened with a declining tendency, but closed firmer. Stock at this port 93,000 bales: New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 105f. BREADSTUFFS very dull, with a declining tendency. ASHES dull, and quotations nominal. COFFEE firm. OILS quiet. RICE heavy: Carolina, 25f. SUGAR buoyant at an advance on all grades. LARD quiet at 72f. WHALEBONE and TALLOW are firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money was in more active demand. CONSOLS for account, 96⅞@97; BAR SILVER, 5s. 1⅝d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1⅛d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3d. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £248,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market for American Stocks was quiet. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote: United States Sixes of 1867 and 1868, 103½@104½; do Fives, 95; Massachusetts Fives, 103@103½; Maryland Fives, 97; Pennsylvania Fives, 84; do. do. Bonds, 1877, 86½@87½; Illinois Central Shares, 32 discount; do. Bonds, 80@82; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, first mortgage, 92@94.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report an average business in State Stocks at unaltered prices. American railroad securities depressed.

United States 6 ℘ cents, '67-8	102	@104
UnitedStates 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, '68	103	@105
United States 5 ℘ cents	95	@ 95½
Alabama 5 ℘ cents	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ℘ cents, '58-72	91	@ 93
Massachusetts 5 ℘ cents	103	@104
Maryland 5 ℘ cents	96	@ 98
Ohio 6 ℘ cents, '76	98	@100
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cents	83	@ 85
Pennsylvania Bonds, '77	86	@ 87
Tennessee 6 ℘ cents	84	@ 86
Virginia 6 ℘ cents	87	@ 89
Virginia 5 ℘ cents	86	@ 88
Boston 5 ℘ cents	90	@ 92
Boston 4½ ℘ cents	92	@ 94
Illinois Central Shares	34	@32 dis.
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent. Freeland, 1860	80	@ 82
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent., 1869	84	@ 86
Michigan Central Shares	45	@ 50
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent., not convt., 1883	83	@ 85
New-York Central 7 ℘ cent. convt., 1864	91	@ 93
New-York Central Shares	76	@ 78
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent., 1st mort. 1867	86	@ 88
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent. 2d mt. convt. 1859	81	@ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent. 3d mort., 1883	70	@ 72
New-York and Erie Conv. and Sinking Fund	40	@ 42
New-York and Erie Shares	15	@ 16
Panama Railroad Bonds	99	@100

The *Times* of Saturday says the Shares of the Illinois Central and New-York Central, respectively, have advanced, and quotes sales of Illinois at 32@33; Illinois 7s at 81; Michigan Sinking Fund, 86½; New-York Central 7s, 92 ex dividend; do. Shares, 78½; Erie Shares, 16½.

LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18—P. M.

Consols 96⅞@97 for account.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 18, P. M.

Cotton active; sales to-day, (estimated,) 8,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at quotations a shade higher than yesterday.

Breadstuffs continue dull, but are steady. There is more inquiry for good red wheat.

Provisions are dull.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The *America* sailed at 1:30 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Monday evening. Weather clear. Wind north.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the arrival of the British steamer *Cleator* we have the Kingston (Jamaica) *Journal* to Dec. 18. There is no news of importance. The botanic gardens at Bath had been destroyed by a flood, and the heavy rains in November had done considerable injury to property, and caused some loss of life, without, however, damaging the crops. The Governor had, in a message to the Legislature, again suggested the importance of mail communication with the United States. A correspondence on the subject is published.

REMOVAL.—The Rochester *Democrat and American* says that an Assistant Clerk of the Senate has been removed for the reason that he did not vote for the Republican candidates for Governor and Member of Congress at the late election. The "Assistant Clerk" in question is understood to be Deputy Clerk HENRY J. SICKELS, Esq., of Orleans County.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FAILURE OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Wreck of the Susan on a Coral Reef, Sixty Miles from Belize.

Arrival of the Passengers at Mobile in the British War-Steamer Basilisk.

FALSE REPORT OF A SUCCESSFUL LANDING

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The correspondent of the Associated Press sends the following, dated Belize, Honduras, Dec. 20:

The schooner *Susan* was wrecked on the Glovers, a coral reef, sixty miles from Belize, on the morning of the 16th. The passengers were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. Captain MAURY endeavored to charter another vessel to carry his passengers on.

Governor SEYMOUR tendered the British steamer *Basilisk* to convey the passengers to any Southern port of the United States. An American Captain circulated prejudicial reports, but the Governor chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation, and offered every assistance. The passengers will return to Mobile.

RETURN OF THE "EMIGRANTS" TO MOBILE

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan 1—P. M.

The British war steamer *Basilisk* arrived in Mobile Bay this morning from Belize, Honduras, with 100 shipwrecked passengers of the schooner *Susan*, who were taken aboard on the 26th by order of the Governor of Belize, and treated in a gentlemanly manner by the British officers.

The passengers have since arrived at Mobile. On landing a procession was formed, and the Nicaraguan flag hoisted. Capt. MAURY was called out, and made a speech to the crowd. There is much excitement.

FALSE REPORT OF A SUCCESSFUL LANDING.

Previous to the reception of the above dispatches announcing the failure of the Expedition, we received the following from the reporter for the Associated Press at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 1.

A sloop arrived here from Ruatan reports that the schooner *Susan* landed her passengers at Puerto Cabello, Honduras, and that they forthwith prepared to cross the country to Leon, Nicaragua. The arms had been abstracted from the arsenal at Leon, and are now in possession of the Democrats at Chinandega and Subtiaba, who are awaiting the advent of the Americans in order to declare against MARTINEZ.

CHAVES, a relative of Gen. VALLE, was at Oclalocal, on the confines of Nicaragua. All Honduras was ready, as were a large number of Democrats in Nicaragua, to unite with the Americans. Col. NATZMER had been sent forward by Col. ANDERSON in order to complete the political arrangements with the Leonese.

THE FALSE REPORT IN WASHINGTON.

Subsequent to the reception of the above false report by WALKER's friends in Washington, our Special Correspondent there telegraphed us as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The Fillibuster chiefs here are greatly elated over the news from the *Susan's* passengers, who, it is alleged, have landed at Porto Cabello, near Omoa, far out of the neighborhood of any fleet. Upon landing, says the report, they were met by news of an insurrection at Leon, and Colonel NATZMAR, second in command of the fillibusters, proceeded towards that place to make arrangements for the march across the country. It is supposed by WALKER's friends that two, certainly, and perhaps three, additional fillibuster vessels have arrived there before this. They do not expect to make any stay in Honduras, but in passing through it is supposed they will assist the people to overthrow the tyrant SANTOS GUARDIOLA.

The friends of WALKER here also affirm positively that the natives of all classes will be respected in person and property, by the fillibusters, and that manifestos will be scattered through the country, as they advance, proclaiming general amnesty, and declaring that their object is to restore peace to the country and open its abandoned wildernesses to settlement and civilization.

The Martinez Government is supposed to be now at Leon, where they have gone to meet Sir GORE OUSELEY. Leon is only a short distance from the Bay of Fonseca, and the latter place is two hundred miles from Porto Cabello. There is no British force in that vicinity on the Pacific. It is claimed that the Martinez Government will be "wiped out" immediately, and that a democratic Government, in the interest of the fillibusters, will be established.

Minister LAMAR, also arrived at Leon on the 30th of November, to meet OUSELEY, where he was quite ill at last accounts.

The Late Railroad Disaster in Georgia..

NINETEEN PERSONS SUPPOSED TO BE LOST—TWELVE BODIES RECOVERED, ETC.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 1.

Twelve dead bodies were brought from the scene of the railroad catastrophe to this city to-day. There were on the train seven other persons, who are not yet accounted for. The road is washed away at different points, to the extent of forty miles.

The reporter of the *Sun* has returned from the scene of the late disaster, and gives the following names of killed:—

Mr. LEVERITT, and three children, of Rapides Parish, La.

Mrs. SMITH, of Texas.

Two Misses GUYS, of Alabama.

Mr. MILLER, engineer.

Mr. BUCKE, fireman.

W. H. SNELL, train-hand.

The bodies have all been recovered, except an infant of Mrs. LEVERITT's.

The race-horse *Moidore* was lost.

The cars fell thirty feet, emptying the passengers into the stream.

The first reports were greatly exaggerated.

Terrific Gas Explosion in Worcester.

A TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING BLOWN TO PIECES—OTHER DAMAGE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 2.

A two-story brick engine house, in this city, was blown up so thoroughly, yesterday afternoon, with all its contents, that not one brick remains upon another. A fire had been made in the engine house the night before, and it is supposed that the gas, which had been smelling strong on the premises for a day or two, had communicated from the main pipe to the cellar, and when it reached the room where the explosion occurred, completely shattered the building to atoms. The large school-house, not twenty feet distant, had its windows on every side almost entirely blown in, and the building itself was otherwise seriously injured. All the neighboring houses suffered in the same way. Bricks, stones and refuse generally flew in every direction. The concussion was perceptibly felt in every part of the city, causing general consternation. The damage will probably be at least $10,000.

Excitement in Troy—Dead Bodies Found.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 2.

Great excitement prevailed in this city this evening, consequent upon the discovery of two dead bodies, one of them partially dissected, in a building in Congress street. A crowd of several hundred persons assembled, and threatened to tear down the buildings. Finally coffins were procured, and the bodies taken away. The room in which they were found was completely gutted.

Condition of the Savannah River.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Dec. 31.

The Savannah River is full now and is still rising. An overflow is imminent.

Fire in Westfield, Mass.

WESTFIELD, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The building owned and occupied by H. R. & J. L. PLIMPTON, of No. 62 White-street, New-York, for the manufacture of secretary-bedsteads, was, with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000 in the Ætna office of Hartford. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Troubles in Kansas—Montgomery and Brown to be Brought to Justice—Indian Affairs—Proposed New Territories—Secret Convention of Iron Masters, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The official report relative to the late troubles in Kansas was considered by the Cabinet on Thursday last, when it was determined to adopt a course which should bring MONTGOMERY and BROWN to speedy justice, and orders for that purpose were immediately dispatched to the Marshal of the Territory.

Agent HAWKINS, who was sent by the Government to Texas to investigate the charges against NEIGHBORS, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has returned and in a few days will submit a report showing the charges to have been malicious, and without any foundation.

Dispatches from the Indian Agent in Utah report the Utes, who were suspected of hostile intentions, to be entirely friendly. A band of Utes had committed several murders, but they were outlaws from the tribe, and if taken, would be surrendered to the Agent for punishment.

Mr. NUGENT will probably decline the Superintendency of Indian affairs in California, since the office has been stripped of all patronage.

Senator DOUGLAS is expected here on Tuesday night. Arrangements are made for a grand reception—serenade, fireworks, burning tar-barrels, &c.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The Interior Department has been officially advised and placed in possession of the preliminary terms of the treaty with the Navajo Indians.

Three Delegates engaged, respectively, in promoting the interests of the prospective organized Territories of Arizona, Sierra Nevada and Dacotah, are now in Washington, and a fourth, for a similar purpose, is daily expected from Colona.

The digest of the statistics of manufactures of the seventh census will be transmitted to Congress this week; the results are highly interesting and will tend to facilitate future investigations in reference to that branch of the statistics.

Many of the Congressional absentees have returned, to be in time to resume their public duties on Tuesday.

A secret Convention of iron-masters commences here to-morrow. Ex-Senator COOPER, of Pennsylvania, delivers an address in the evening. It is rumored that a startling and formidable protection movement is about to be inaugurated.

Collision at Sea—Vessels Weather-Bound.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The schooner *Samaria*, from Baltimore, bound to Richmond, came in collision, yesterday, off Hog Island, with the schooner *E. A. Conklin*, of Brooklyn. The *Samaria* was considerably damaged.

There are now lying in the Road, weather-bound, upward of 150 vessels of all classes.

Sailing of the Fulton for New-York.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The steamship *Fulton* having coaled, sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, for New-York.

EDUCATIONAL.

New-Jersey State Teachers' Association.

THIRD DAY.

The Association met at the Lyceum, at 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday morning, President PHELPS in the Chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. BARTLETT. A resolution was offered by Mr. JOHNSON, in favor of reducing school sessions to five hours per day. The resolution was opposed, and finally lost. The Chairman appointed as a Committee on Resolutions Messrs. Wight, of New-Brunswick; Berry, of Burlington Webb, of Mercer and Yerrington, of Hudson County.

A letter from Mrs. E. VAIL SMITH was read, in reference to physical training of children in school, especially in regard to the position of the arms folded across the chest, as is very common while sitting at the desk, thus compressing the lungs and inclining the child to lean forward. Mrs. SMITH's remedy is the equally unnatural and objectionable habit of folding the arms on the back. A resolution of thanks was offered by the Rev. Mr. HEDGES, which was finally passed. Dr. CONDIT, of Jersey City, favored the position of folding the hands backward, which must necessarily expand the chest, and to a great degree prevent consumption. In regard to girls and women, the Doctor said that it was a pernicious habit with them to wear dresses fitting too closely in the region of the chest. The dress should be easy in front, and fitting closely behind, in order to draw the shoulders backward, thus expanding the chest. Dr. CRANE said that it was a notorious fact that we, as a people, sit in a very unhealthy and inelegant manner, and that the art of position should be taught in the schools. The subject was discussed by several other gentlemen.

The Committee on Teachers' Institutes substituted a report and resolutions, from which we extract the following:

"The experience of the past has fully confirmed the impression of the Committee of the paramount importance of *Teachers' Institutes*, both as a means of improving the qualifications of the teachers of the State, and of awakening in the public mind a deeper and a more intelligent interest in the subject of popular education. The attendance of teachers upon these organizations has been much smaller than the interests of the schools imperatively demand. The reason for this lies chiefly in the fact that many teachers do not understand the motive and objects of Teachers' Institutes, and the community do not appreciate their importance in insuring intelligent and capable teachers for the education of their children.

Appended to the report were the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, it is not only the duty, but it is for the interest of the inhabitants of the School Districts of the State to permit the teachers to attend these Institutes without loss of time.

Resolved, That a Standing Committee on Teachers' Institutes be appointed, whose duty it shall be to coöperate with the State Superintendent of Public Schools, prepare and cause to be distributed a circular setting forth the nature and importance of Institutes, and urging the attendance of every teacher; to take measures to secure the appointment of County Examiners, and who shall have power, if they deem it advisable, to appoint a State Agent.

Resolved, That the officers of each Institute are hereby requested to furnish to the examiners of their county a series of questions on the subjects presented at the Institute, to be employed in the examination of teachers.

The report and resolutions, after some discussion, were adopted.

The Chairman, Mr. PHELPS, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, That education which comprehends a symmetrical discipline and culture of the whole man, fitting him not only for the duties and responsibilities of this life, but, also, for the fruition of that life to come;

Whereas, Childhood is the eventful seed-time in their course of probation and preparation;

Whereas, This Association earnestly desires that the blessings of a sound, Christian education should become universally diffused, reaching every child in this commonwealth; and

Whereas, This great work can be accomplished only by thoroughly arousing the public attention and enlisting the coöperation of the whole people. Therefore,

Resolved, That the clergy of this State be most earnestly and respectfully requested to preach each year upon the duties and responsibilities of their people in relation to the cause of popular education.

The preamble and resolutions, together with the subject of Moral Culture and the Reading of the Bible in Public Schools, were discussed by the Rev. Messrs. CRANE, RIDDLE, VAN CLIEF, FROTHINGHAM, CANFIELD, and IMBREE, Mayor GREGORY, Messrs. GOULD, HASBROUK, President PHELPS, and others.

The Association then adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at 3 o'clock, and immediately after Mr. H. L. STUART, of New-York, was announced by the President, and proceeded to make an address of which the following are the principal points:

Mr. STUART said, I did not come before this Association impressed with the idea of being able to impart in a connected address, information that will be likely to greatly enlighten anybody. I come rather, because of my own deficiencies as they are revealed to me in the daily and hourly avocations from which I have even now snatched myself as from a hurrying and resistless tide—deficiencies that might have been less had the Common School system of old Vermont been in my boyhood days all that it might have been. I come before you because of my sympathy and interest in your labors; because I believe that at this moment the State of New-Jersey occupies a position eminently calculated to make her a leader in those educational reforms which are sure to come. This Association, as I understand it, represents popular education as illustrated by Common Schools, in which the great body of the people of the State of New-Jersey are educated.

It has been a common practice with many to stigmatize the patriotic State that sent to the field the "Jersey Blues" in Revolutionary times, as being entirely behind the age. However true this may have been in educational matters, it is true no longer. I have visited your Normal School, standing on the great highway between the two great metropolises of the Continent. I have compared it with our own older Normal School at Albany, and I have no hesitation in making the assertion that in all the elements of vitality and hopeful promise, the New-Jersey State Normal School is much in advance of its older colaborator in the great work of making intelligent, earnest, working teachers. An effort is just now being made to develop and organize an improved School System for the State of New-Jersey, to be placed under the direction of a State Board of Education.

The Legislature will have this subject before it during the coming session, and it is because of this movement, and others preliminary to it, that gives your State the prominence to which I have alluded.

On the subject of this proposed organization of the School System, I would throw out a few hints and make a few suggestions.

There are lights and shadows in our educational experience; shoals and quicksands to be avoided, and glorious truths and numerous landmarks and practical results to be arranged and organized, in making a system of education that shall be wisely adapted to the practical needs, and to the symmetrical and healthful development of the bodies, minds and emotional natures of the children—*all* of the children in the State. My experience has been more immediately confined to the City of New-York; and in regard to what is called a School System there, I would simply remark that it has often been a question very difficult to decide, in whose interests chiefly the schools of the City of New-York are conducted. Ostensibly they are supposed to be designed for the education of the children, and for their benefit; but a closer examination would lead to the impression that they were designed especially to benefit makers and publishers of text-books, whose agents, like the locusts of Egypt, are everywhere found trying to eat up the substance of the school system; also for a class of small politicans who must have something in the shape of office with a show of patronage for contracting or needy friends whose sons and daughters are the material from which teachers by hundred are improvised and crowded upon the schools without the first idea of their duties, or an approach to the intelligent capacity and high moral consciousness essential to a proper education and training of children.

In organizing a School System for the State of New-Jersey, in the outset, I would charge you to beware of the deleterious and impertinent influences above hinted at. Your first consideration should begin with laying the foundation of your educational structure in a Primary School organization adapted to the capacity and wants of all classes of children. This is the point where all school systems have failed; and here you should expend earnest thought, and begin by securing, at whatever cost of time, trouble, and money, the best teachers—those persons possessed of a harmonious organization, who are natural educators, women who intuitively understand the wants and peculiarities of little children, whose voice and manner are the embodiment of cheerfulness, goodness, intelligence and harmony—such women as you would choose to be the mothers or to take charge of your own children—thus throwing around the little child, from the outset of its school life, the most attractive and harmonious influences, and from the start, laying the foundation, broad and deep, of intelligent and wisely directed culture, and a healthy and generous man and womanhood. Music and interesting natural objects, to be followed by a judicious and thorough system of physical training, including the chanting, singly and in classes, of the various sounds that underlie vocalization, so as to efficiently develop and strengthen the organs of articulation, should enter into the initial and preliminary consideration of a primary course of instruction. Appeal to the senses. Let the mind naturally unfold itself, by directing judiciously the attention, so that the little child will be continually making interesting discoveries, apparently on his own account, as older people are supposed to do. Present directly the fewest facts for memorization, and those few so as to arouse the observing and reflective faculties, always bearing in mind that the power to express what we know gracefully and well lies at the foundation of any course of instruction that will be likely to meet the requirements of this practical and stirring age. The want of definiteness in what we know—the almost entire absence of the application of principle to practice in our prevailing methods of education—makes us as a people much less effective than we need, be under a wiser arrangement. This wiser arrangement I hope to see inaugurated in the New-Jersey School System that is to be.

In addition to the Primary School, that you make special provision for a sensible, practical education of every daughter in the State. You must educate your girls thoroughly and practically, so that they can take care of themselves—understand the principles and practice of household management, in which I would include a practical knowledge of accounts and of business affairs, with instruction in the principles of mechanics, illustrated by such labor-saving devices as are adapted to the household. It was remarked by Mr. GREELEY, that the man or woman who could invent a really useful and efficient washing machine, that should cheaply, quickly and certainly perform its appropriate office in the laundry, would be entitled to the first place in woman's gratitude. In making the wardrobe and washing our dirty linen lie two of the great burdens that have in all ages made woman a domestic drudge. In your State Normal School a course of practical instruction is given to every graduate in the principles of mechanics as illustrated by the sewing machine and other machinery and models, including the various parts of time-keeping mechanism—so arranged as to give a complete idea of the method of mechanical time-keeping, about which next to nothing is taught or known in our schools.

In conclusion, I would remark that the teacher should have an ideal model or standard of man or woman, toward which he should grow and culture each individual pupil under his care, always remembering that his own influence and example should be an illustration of his ideal.

A great engine of power in the world to-day is the newspaper, and I am glad to be able to say that in your noble State Normal School this powerful auxiliary and element of educational power has not been overlooked, or forgotten. Such journals as the NEW-YORK TIMES, the *Home Journal*, the *Christian Advocate*, the *Independent*, the *Tribune*, the *Knickerbocker*, the *Musical World*, *Life Illustrated*, *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Ladies' Repository*, the *Scientific American*, with several other periodicals, are regularly received and filed in the two reading-rooms of the institution.

In providing for your system of examinations of teachers and schools great care should be taken to make the examiner and the examination something more than a *chronic interrogation point*, as is too commonly the case, under the memorizing processes of our public schools. To endeavor to determine the capacity of the teacher to impart instruction rather than to be able to ask more questions than a child can answer, should be the aim of the true examiner.

The various questions of current interest and leading articles are read and discussed in daily and weekly conversations, in which teachers and pupils join.

I would say one word in regard to the Bible in Schools. A few evenings since I sat in the Hall of the New-York Board of Education, and listened to a discussion on this agitating subject. Hours were spent in trying how not to do it in an attempt to secure a decisive vote. I would have the Bible, simply and appropriately bound, always in sight on the teacher's desk. I would have its lessons judiciously and reverently read in school. To more fully illustrate my idea of the impression I would have made by the Bible on the minds of little children, I have, at the request of your President, invited "Little ELLA" to give her reading of "My Mother's Bible," she with her mother, Mrs. BURNS, being now present.

Little ELLA came forward, and Mr. S. placed her on the table by his side, and she gave her rendering in a manner that produced a profound sensation.

Mr. JOHNSON followed with an essay, after which the Association adjourned for the evening session, when Professor S. J. SEDGEWICK, of the Metropolitan Gymnasium and Academy repeated his able address on Physical Education, delivered some time since before the Teachers' Association in New-York. The Hall was crowded, and the address elicited a long and spirited discussion.

The Association passed complimentary resolutions, and adjourned to hold its next meeting at Camden.

Presidential—Democratic Speculations About the Republican Nomination.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, (Administration.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

I have already advised you that the Republicans are in a stew among themselves, on account of Presidential aspirations. The feud is not being healed, but is growing worse daily. The Seward men are as devoted to the fortunes of their leader as ever, and are not disposed to let his Rochester speech be the death of him. The more the Chase and Greeley portion of the Republicans, and the South Americans bear down on the Great Anti-Slavery Senator, the firmer do they cling to him. If he cannot be the nominee he must control the nomination. That is the way they talk. On the other hand CHASE's friends, among whom may be classed the editor of the *National Era*, are warmly working to secure his recognition as the leader of the Republican forces. He has the good will and sympathy of LINCOLN and all his friends. Judge MCLEAN is regarded as out of the ring, though he has some warm friends. His age and increasing infirmities are against him. His friends are CHASE's bitterest enemies.

But there is another power at work that means to accomplish something on its own account. That is the Democratic element of the Republican Party. Old FRANCIS P. BLAIR is the engineer of the movement. He is a most bitter foe of the Democratic Party, and means to labor to defeat it; that is, if he can be allowed to choose his way of doing it. *He is laying the ropes to compel the nomination of Fremont.* BLAIR knows that the South-Americans and thousands of Democrats will not vote for either SEWARD or CHASE, nor any other well-known Anti-Slavery man. He sees also the bitterness now existing between the friends of SEWARD and those of CHASE cannot be otherwise than injurious to the success of either, if nominated. He is, therefore, for FREMONT, who, as well as "JESSIE," is of Democratic antecedents. On Christmas, Mr. BLAIR had a gathering of politicians at his country residence, in the neighborhood of this city. It was not a one-sided affair, but oppositionists of all shades were there. From among them, BLAIR's shrewdness selected those most likely to coöperate with him in raising the Fremont flag. These will have another meeting to mature their plans, before any open demonstration is made. You will find that Mr. BLAIR will carry his point, *and that Colonel Fremont will be the Republican candidate for President in 1860, and Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, will be the candidate for Vice-President.* This last is indispensable to give the ticket the odor of nationality. FRANK BLAIR lives in a Slave State, and is the owner of slaves, so that their candidate for President will be from the North, and their candidate for Vice-President will be from the South. The Southern Americans will fight bitterly against this scheme, for it is the one they will have to dread. CHASE will also oppose it to the bitter end, and as if anticipating the movement, is looking to BANKS, of Massachusetts, as the person to use in crushing it. On the other hand, SEWARD will go in for it, if he sees there is no chance for himself. GREELEY is for it. His ticket will be FREMONT and BLAIR; or, if it would secure to FREMONT the support of the Southern Americans, he would prefer BELL or CRITTENDEN for Vice-President. He is ready for anything to overthrow the Democracy, but would prefer not to be called on to vote for SEWARD or CHASE, singular as it may seem. So my advice to you, as the head of a leading journal, is—watch FRANCIS P. BLAIR's moves.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW STATE OFFICERS

Speeches of Ex-Governor King and Governor Morgan, &c.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The Inauguration ceremonies took place in the Assembly Chamber, at the State Capitol, to-day.

At 12¼ o'clock Governors MORGAN and KING entered the Chamber, followed by Lieut. Governors SELDEN and CAMPBELL, State Prison Inspector EVEREST, Canal Commissioners RUGGLES and GARDNER, the Secretary of State, and all the State officers. Following them came the Burgesses staff and corps, and Company B and staff.

As the Governor ascended the Speaker's desk the cannon commenced firing, and the doors were thrown open to the public. An immense concourse of persons immediately rushed into the chamber, filling it solidly in every part, and the scene was one of much excitement. Many hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission to the hall.

The oath of office was administered in a clear and distinct manner.

Governor KING then spoke as follows:

"Governor MORGAN: On the first day of the year, the stated period under the Constitution for swearing in the Governor elect of the State, I have great satisfaction in welcoming you in that capacity, and committing into hands so competent, the authorities and responsibilities of that high office. It is a great and noble trust, not without its difficulties and cares, but not without its compensations in the opportunity for a faithful and disinterested service to the commonwealth. It cannot but be an encouragement to you, as it is a memorable honor, to be called to administer the government of the State by so decisive a vote of a constituency which in numbers, intelligence, integrity, and, above all, in devotedness to the cause of free labor and free men, is not anywhere in the brotherhood of States surpassed. To such a constituency your personal character and political antecedents fitly commend you, and you will not disappoint that trust. This is not the occasion, nor mine the office to call your attention to the important interests of the State. Those will be officially presented to you by the heads of the Departments, and it only remains for me in again bidding you welcome here in the capital as Governor of the State of New-York to express the conviction that in your hands this noble Commonwealth will find her honor, interest and principles upheld and advanced, and that in the future as in the past, she will prove that fidelity to freedom is loyalty to the Constitution and the Union.

Gov. MORGAN replied as follows:

Gov. KING—If anything were needed to increase my sense of obligations to those who have called me to this station, it would be found in the generous commendatory address you have made in retiring from the office that you have so honorably filled. It will be a pleasing reflection to you, and a noble bequest to transmit to your children, that through a life neither brief nor uneventful, your motives have never been impugned nor questioned. Party spirit may have assailed and vilified you, for not less is expected. The Press may have criticized your official acts for that is its province, and by that within proper limitations the public good is promoted—but no one, friend or opponent, has ever attempted to impute to any public or private act of yours, a dishonest, dishonorable or unworthy motive. This much, respected Sir, is a record to be envied. The moment you are relieved from your official duties, I am invested with mine. Your freedom from care becomes my anxiety. More accustomed to commercial than political pursuits, I feel the full weight of the responsibility of the obligations I am about to assume. No discussion of political questions is expected from me here, but I shall, in a few days, make fully known my views relative to public affairs. That my views will meet with common concurrence in all respects, I cannot anticipate, but it will be a source of much felicitation to me if they shall be the means of promoting, in any degree, the honor and credit of the State, and the welfare and advancement of the people. Fortunately I am not required to enunciate new principles of government. This has been done, and, as I think, well and wisely, by the statesmen of the Revolution; the patriotic avowals of the objects and doctrine, civil and political, of the early fathers—and they kept the faith, and fulfilled the high expectations of the people of their day and generation—they answer fully the purposes and objects of all good citizens now. For myself, I hope to be guided by such principles, and to follow the paths marked out by those illustrious men, and if "in moments of error and alarm I wander from them, I will hasten to retrace my steps and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety." Having taken the oath which the Constitution and the laws make necessary, in order to discharge the duties which the people of the State of New-York have devolved upon me, I now move to them in humble reliance upon the Divine favor, and upon the aid and support of all good men.

Both addresses were received with loud cheers.

A large number of citizens were subsequently received by Governor MORGAN in the Executive Chamber.

Appearance of the Park.

If, during the small hours of the morning, and before the great City was awake, the amiable companion of some errant *Diable boiteux* were to be set down in the "Park," the first view of the locality would probably give that amiable companion the impression that he was beholding the ruins of a decayed city. In the background, as the showmen say, he would observe the ruins of an ordinary—a very ordinary edifice, which the friendly devil would doubtless point out to him as a Temple of Iniquity, whose deformity having been rendered more hideous by a conflagration, was left by the Fathers of the City almost precisely as it was left by the fire. On the left-hand side, in the foreground, and in the midst of a series of divisions, which give the partially inclosed area the appearance of a cattle pound, he would find a circular tank, presenting a poor imitation of the usual "fountain" in the quadrangle of an Eastern caravansera. And around him he would observe a few dwarfish-looking trees, whereof the inutility would be at once evident, while their ornamental functions would, to say the least, be extremely questionable—so that between the ruined Temple of Iniquity the unused Pound, the absence of water from the Tank, the few rusty pipe-ends in the centre of the contrivance, the nondescript arrangement of the Trees, and the total want of beauty in the entire design, the amiable companion of the *Diable boiteux* would at once conclude that he was contemplating a vestige of a city whose authorities must have been remarkable for gross stupidity and execrable taste and must have ruled over a people of great patience and considerable stolidity.

We would speak seriously of the absurd appearance of the City-Hall Park, if we could; but we can't. The thing is hideously funny. To say that it is unworthy of the City, would be only to state what everybody knows, but what nobody seems willing to amend. To call it a complete blotch upon the beauty of the buildings on Broadway and in Park-row, would be to say what nobody seems to care anything about. And to mention that something ought really to be done to improve its condition and appearance, would only be to draw a smile to the countenances of those whose experience enables them to realize the fact that no better reason need be given why a thing will not be undertaken by the City authorities, than to prove that it ought to be done.

We, therefore, confine ourselves to remarking—rather as a matter of casual information than in the way of a suggestion—that the removal of the iron railings which cut up the area into compartments for the use of the flocks of stray drovers, the removal of the trees, and the flagging of the whole space, would invest the Park with something in the shape of public utility. Also, that the roofing of the City Hall, and the entire obliteration of the Tank, would greatly tend to the withdrawal of subject for ridicule in that, at present, extremely ridiculous quarter.

Should the New-Zealander, who, according to Mr. MACAULAY, is to do up an infinite amount of moralizing on the ruins of London Bridge, live long enough to pay New-York a visit under similar circumstances, we earnestly hope he will not be able to form, from the ruins of the City-Hall Park, a correct idea of its hideousness at this day. We should be glad to believe that our generation will at least escape the retrospective contempt of that particular individual from Australasia.

THE RUSSIAN SERFS.

The Movement for the Emancipation of Serfs in Russia.

We have repeatedly published articles upon the remarkable movement of the Emperor ALEXANDER for the emancipation of serfs in Russia. The general interest felt in the subject, and its intrinsic importance as one of the greatest revolutions of the age, will justify us in recurring to it and presenting somewhat more fully the historical and other facts necessary to the formation of a just judgment in regard to it.

I.—HISTORY OF SERFAGE IN RUSSIA.

Serfage in Russia commenced at a very early date. The "Northmen" who, under RURIC, conquered the country bordering on the Neva, the Volkoff, and Lake Ladoga, and who soon established themselves at Novogorod (120 miles southward from St. Petersburg) in the ninth century, undoubtedly reduced the inhabitants of the country which they subdued to the condition of serfs. This was the habit of those fierce northern Scandinavians or northern semi-barbarians. And when Kieff, on the Knieper, became their second and southern capital, and especially when the great-grandson of RURIC, VALDIMIR the Great, a century later, extended his victories over a very large portion of what is now Russia in Europe, very many of the old inhabitants, Slavonic tribes—many of them nomadic in their manner of life, in their subject state—were brought into very much the same condition.

At a later period by three centuries, the conquest of all Eastern and Southern Russia by the Tartars did much to make the masses of poor people seek the protection of the more powerful, and place themselves willingly in the condition of serfs,—quite content to render personal service in consideration of receiving food, clothing, and protection. And such a relation was often a real blessing to the dependent classes in those troublous times, and long after the Tartar invasion. There were cases, too, where the population of entire districts was reduced to the condition of serfs as a punishment for attempts at rebellion. It was in this way that serfage grew up in Russia, and increased with the natural increase of the population.

II.—CLASSES OF SERFS IN RUSSIA.

From a very early period there were three classes of serfs in Russia:

1. Those who cultivate the ground for their masters or proprietors, and who live in houses provided for them by their proprietors.

2. Those who are domestic servants in and about the houses of their masters; and

3. The mechanics and small traders, who occupy houses and lots of ground provided by their proprietors, and who either work in the neighborhood, or—with the consent of their owners, and furnished with a proper *passport*—seek employment in distant places, making report of themselves and their earnings, from time to time, to their proprietors.

III.—TERMS ON WHICH THE SERFS LABOR.

Those serfs who cultivate the lands of their proprietors generally pay a certain portion of the productions of the lands which they hold. For instance, if a serf receives from his owner forty, sixty, eighty, or one hundred acres, to cultivate, and he has the means to stock that farm, and furnish the agricultural implements wherewith to cultivate it, he commonly renders to his proprietor *one-third* part of all that he raises—wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, &c. But if the serf be poor,—a young man, it may be, with his young wife,—and the proprietor furnishes the stock, whether *working* or otherwise, and the implements of husbandry needed, then it is probable that he will give to his master *one-half* part of all that he raises, live stock as well as fruits of the soil. The agent or overseer of the proprietor is charged with collecting and disposing of the proprietor's share, and must account to him for the proceeds.

The serfs who are mechanics, who hire themselves out to other people than their proprietors, are required to pay over to their proprietors a certain portion of their earnings once a month, or oftener, according to agreement. As to the serfs who occupy the position of servants in the houses of their proprietors, they receive their food and raiment, and the support of their families, and small sums of money as presents from time to time, and generally live with a considerable degree of comfort. Many of them acquire some education and *all*, as a general thing, reflect in some manner the degree of civilization of their masters—just as is seen in the house-slaves in our Southern States;

The serfs who are mechanics and farmers often acquire a considerable amount of property, and some of them become, if not absolutely rich, yet quite "well off in the world." All that they can make over and above what they have to render to their proprietors is *their own*, over which they have entire and exclusive control. Among these there are, to a surprising extent, associations of beneficence which possess funds derived from their own contributions, weekly, monthly or annually, and which are for the relief of the members in old age, or sickness, or poverty and suffering. The amount of these funds is often quite surprising. Of late years, too, there are "Banks for Savings," in which such as are able and so disposed, may make deposits to serve as provision for an evil day or any other purpose.

IV.—POWER OF PROPRIETORS OVER THEIR SERFS.

The time has been when the proprietor could sell his serfs to anybody who desired to buy, but now this is not so. The agricultural serfs can only be sold with the lands on which they live, and which they cultivate. The man who purchases 1,000 or 2,000 acres of land buys all the serfs who live on that land. They become, in a certain sense, *his* property. So, too, those who buy the houses and lots which the mechanic-serfs occupy buy them also. Those who are house-servants are often transferred to the families which become offshoots from the old stock. The terms on which the serfs are to labor for their proprietors are settled by agreement, and, too often, by arbitrary decision of the proprietor, without their consent. Against exacting and unjust conduct on the part of the master, there are modes of redress open to the serf, but too often he prefers to suffer rather than run the risk of going into a law-court.

The proprietors formerly had the right to inflict the *knout* and other modes of corporeal punishment upon their serfs. They have not that power now, nor have they had for many years. Such punishment can only be inflicted by the magistrate, after having heard the case which has been brought before him as deserving of his interference. No one can now be either knouted or sent to Siberia, unless by decision of the civil magistrate. It was far otherwise once. In this respect, as well as in many others, the state of things in Russia is very different from what it was even in the last century.

V.—NUMBER OF THE SERFS IN RUSSIA.

Some years ago, when the writer of this article applied to Count KISSELIEFF, then Minister of the Public Domains, but now the Russian Ambassador at Paris, for the statistics relating to this subject, he received the following statement, expressed in round numbers: In serfs belonging to the Emperor, or what may properly be called Crown-serfs; that is serfs living on the lands belonging to the Crown, including women and children, were 20,000,000. The serfs that were living on the Crown-lands, which were set apart for the support of the members of the Imperial Family, and are called "Appanages of the Crown," were 1,600,000. And the serfs that belonged to the nobles and other proprietors were 26,500,000. In all there were 48,000,000. It is probable that these figures represent tolerably well the present state of things save that the Crown-serfs have increased considerably, and those of the nobles and other proprietors may have diminished somewhat. The reason of this change is the fact that the *Government*, as we would say, or the *Emperor*, as the Russians would say, has long been engaged in bringing up the estates of insolvent nobles, by lending them money upon mortgages on their lands, and then taking those lands in case of a foreclosure of the mortgages. It is in this way, and by forfeitures for crime—especially for treason—that the Government has come into the possession of so large a number of serfs. It is thus that the way has become so well prepared for the Government to take the course which it has resolved to take in regard to emancipation.

VI.—RELATION OF THE CROWN-SERFS TO THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor, (or Government,) stands in the relation of a great proprietor to the Crown-serfs, or serfs on the public lands; and these serfs pay not in *kind*—that is a certain proportion of what they raise on the lands which they cultivate,—but in *money*. That is, they pay so much *per caput*, in money, to the proper agents of the Government. If we suppose that each person above four years of age is required to pay four or five dollars per annum—and this is not far from the exact truth—we shall find that the sum will be a very large one, probably equaling, if not surpassing, sixty or seventy millions of dollars. This enormous income is expended in improving the public domains, and improving the condition of the Crown-serfs, and comes not into the public treasury. We may here say—what perhaps might better have been said in another place—namely: that many of the nobles and other proprietors commute with their serfs, and accept an annual sum in money in place of a certain share of the productions of the field. In the case of the mechanic serfs, all, we apprehend, pay in money. A nobleman of our acquaintance once stated to us that all his serfs above four years paid him twenty paper rubles each every year. As the paper ruble was then worth twenty-two cents of our money, each of his serfs paid him about four dollars and forty cents per annum. And as he gave each family as much land as it could cultivate, and the most of them did not pay more than twenty or twenty-five dollars (per family) yearly, the condition of his serfs was certainly not bad. A rent of twenty or twenty-five dollars, or even twice that sum, would not be a very heavy one for forty, or sixty, or seventy acres of land.

The serfs that belong to the Emperor are very proud of the relation, and look with some degree of contempt upon those who belong to the nobles and other proprietors. As a general thing, they are far better cared for than the other serfs. And they have long looked upon themselves as in a sense *free*. At all events, they have long believed that the day of their complete freedom is not very far off.

As to military service, the Crown serfs are no more exposed to it than are those of the nobles. The army is recruited by *conscription*, in parts of the Empire where there are no serfs, such as Finland, the Baltic Provinces, Modern Poland, Bessarabia, &c.—just as in France; and the lot there falls on all classes of people. Where serfage exists, the army is mainly recruited from them, for they constitute almost all the population in those parts

VII.—PROPORTION OF SERFS TO THE OTHER POPULATION.

We suppose that the entire population of the Russian Empire is about 70,000,000—including Siberia, the Trans-Caucasian Provinces and Russian America. And if there are 48,000,000 of serfs, as there certainly are, then the number of the *free* population in Russia is about 22,000,000, and not three-quarters of a million, as a distinguished Senator in Congress asserted a few years ago.

VIII.—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TOWARDS EMANCIPATING THE SERFS.

Nothing worthy of mention was done by any sovereign before the reign of the late Emperor ALEXANDER. That monarch, in 1803, commenced the liberation of the serfs in the Baltic Provinces. This plan contemplated the liberation of the serfs in those Provinces in three periods of ten years each. This plan was carried out. The third *decade* ended in 1833, in the reign of NICHOLAS.

Nothing else has been since done, till within the last year. NICHOLAS, in the first years of his reign, thought seriously of abolishing serfage in the whole Empire, but he became convinced that such a measure would be impracticable. He then concluded to recommend to the nobles to liberate their serfs by selling them their freedom, with the lands they occupied, allowing them ten or twelve years in which to pay, by annual instalments. This recommendation was followed in some instances. The nobleman to whom we have referred, M. DE RHUMIN, liberated in 1846 or '47, his serfs, seven thousand in number, selling them the lands which they had previously cultivated. And when he visited them a year afterwards—they lived six or seven hundred miles from St. Petersburg, where he resided—a most affecting scene occurred. They all came to see him, and not only they, but 20,000 serfs from the surrounding country, who desired to testify their great respect for him. They prepared a great feast in a forest, in honor of his philanthropic act. Nor did he lose, by this act, for he realized a large sum of money, which he was enabled to invest in other ways quite as profitable. The Emperor NICHOLAS was very anxious to see the nobles turn their attention to manufactures and to commerce, instead of engaging in nothing but *farming*. He was right. But he went no further than to recommend.

At one period of his life he was very much disposed, as we have said, to lay the axe at the root of the tree. In a conversation with Prince REPNIN, he expressed something like this determination. The Prince begged leave to tell him that in his opinion the time had not yet come for the liberation of the serfs, for they were not prepared for it. "I know it," said NICHOLAS, "they ought to be liberated in the reign of my son; but I foresee that he will not have the energy to do it." "But," said he, stretching out his right arm, (they were standing,) "Prince, God has given me the energy to do it, and I will do it cost what it may." But he did not attempt it. And that son who he feared would not have the courage to undertake the task, has taken hold of it with vigor.

IX.—HOW THE EMPEROR HAS GONE TO WORK.

ALEXANDER II. ascended the throne of Russia when he was in his thirty-eighth year—a man of mature judgment, and well educated for the high position which he was destined from his birth to occupy. It was three years last August since he was crowned, and it will be four years next March since he ascended the throne. His enlightened measures for the reduction, and yet increased efficiency of the army, his desire that the nobles and others should travel abroad and see what the world outside of Russia is, his abolition of the duties on foreign books, and his zeal in behalf of internal improvements, already show that he is an enlightened ruler, probably the most enlightened prince that ever occupied the Muscovite throne. But it is the course which he is taking in regard to the serfs, which may be called *the* great measure of his reign thus far.

It is known that as soon as he could terminate the war in the Crimea he was determined to take into consideration the condition of the serfs who belong to the nobles. One of the first measures which he deemed to be important was to reduce the number of *small proprietors of serfs*, for it has long been found that the nobles who owned but few serfs over-worked them, and made their condition far worse than that of the serfs who belonged to the great proprietors. This was, indeed, inevitable; for the owners were compelled, or tempted rather, to work them hard, in order to make the two ends of the year meet. And to thousands and tens of thousands of them the holding of serfs was an unprofitable business. The first thing to be done was to try to induce, or constrain, the small proprietors to sell out to the greater ones.

The next thing was to take steps which tended to abolish the whole system of serfage. This was commenced last September. Nobles in three Governments—or provinces, as we should be likely to call them—in the western portion of the Empire that belonged to what was once called *Lithuania*—namely, Grobno, Kovno, and Wilna—were recently, as we must suppose, induced by the Government of Russia to ask permission to take into consideration the question of emancipating the slaves in those Governments. The Emperor promptly responded in a favorable manner, and appointed a commission, composed of the Governors and certain other gentlemen in those Governments, and of certain crown-officers, to consider and report on the expediency of the measure, and, if expedient, on the *manner* in which this great and difficult question was to be managed.

The movement at first only contemplated the three Governments just named. But soon the subject became known over Russia by means of the newspapers. That happened which the Government of the Emperor must have expected. The serfs everywhere became excited, and wherever they found their proprietors averse to entering into a similar movement, they commenced to pillage, burn and murder, as they had often done before on a small scale, especially in the eastern and least civilized portion of the Empire in which serfage exists. The nobles fled in consternation to the cities and military posts for safety. But the Emperor interfered promptly, and put down this movement, and ordered the serfs to return to their position and work, and leave the whole subject in his hands; and this they did, for they have confidence in him, as they had in his father, that he will do the thing that is about right. In the meanwhile, the Commission is engaged in its deliberations.

X.—WHAT WILL BE DONE?

But what will be the *plan* that will be pursued? We cannot say very definitely, for the simple reason that no such plan in all its details has yet been made known. But we will venture to say that it will contemplate three distinct *phases*, if we may so speak: 1. An initiatory period, in which the nobles will have time to arrange the matter themselves with their serfs, if they be so disposed. This, no doubt, many of them will do—making the best bargain they can as to the terms of sale of lands and houses and lots to their serfs, and the times of payment, etc. 2. A second phase will be that where no such arrangement can be made, the Government will intervene and fulfill the office of a mediating agent, or umpire, in order to bring the disagreeing parties to a proper arrangement. 3. The third and last phase will relate to the more complete transition of the serfs into the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of citizens. This will require the liberated serfs to remain, in most cases, where they are for some ten or twelve years, instead of commencing at once to wander over the country at will, to their own and their late proprietors' great detriment.

Such, we are persuaded, will be, in the main, the course pursued. But of the minute details we cannot now speak. One thing is certain: the measure is bound to succeed. There can be no drawing back now. Nor does the Emperor show the least disposition to retreat from the task. May he live to carry it through. It is the greatest enterprise which any monarch or ruler ever resolved to accomplish. It will require much wisdom and a good deal of time, patience and firmness.

XI.—CONDITION OF THE SERFS.

A large portion of the serfs cannot read. We once heard the Emperor NICHOLAS say that not one in ten can do so. But the serfs of the Crown have been better looked after in this respect than those of the nobles. It is to be hoped that the Government will at once inaugurate a grand educational scheme, in order that these people may receive the training which they need for their new and important condition.

As to the serfs in the eastern part of the Empire, in the regions towards the Uralian Mountains, they are far less civilized, if we may so speak, than those in the West. Their long hair, (we speak of the men,) their unshaven faces, their long boots, their sheepskin *schubes*, or overcoats—all indicate a rude state. Their houses are often no more than 15 or 20 feet square; a great *oven*, or earthen stove, six feet long, four wide and three high, stands in one corner. The wood is put in at one end, and to increase the heat of the room, as soon as it is half burnt, the flues are stopped, and the house becomes filled with smoke. A large table stands in the centre of the room, a broad seat runs along the wall around, which is turned over at night, and so forms, with the wall, a great trough, into which the people get and sleep; with the exception of those, chiefly boys, who get a place on the stove, which is comfortable enough in the Winter. Often, too, a pig, or some chickens, may be seen in an ash-hole under the stove. And sometimes, too, a cow or two may be seen in a stable beneath the house. In Western Russia they live better, however.

XII.—RESOURCES OF THE SERFS.

We may add, in closing, that the serfs have often found the means to purchase their freedom, and go into business for themselves. We were told of a man in Russia, on our first visit to that country, twenty years ago, who had become very rich, and yet had been born a serf! And of another, at Moscow, who was far richer than his master, but had not been able to get his freedom, although he offered a very large sum for it, because his master wished to be able to say that, when he had a dinner-party, and this serf had to wait on the table, he had a richer *servant* than any other man in the Empire! And yet he assured the serf that he should one day have his freedom.

And, as to their pecuniary means, it is well known that it has been no uncommon thing when a nobleman died, and his estate had to be sold, for the serfs on that estate to send a deputation to some excellent proprietor, of whom they had heard that he was a kind and reasonable master—even if he lived far off, in some cases—and beg him to come and buy the estate; and, if he should say that he was not able to do it, the deputation would assure him that the serfs would *lend* him the money needed!

But we have said enough for the present on this most important and interesting subject.

PERSONAL.

In reference to the advertisement for next of kin to claim the effects of Lieut. Strain, now in the New-York Custom-house, a correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post* writes: "Lieut. Strain was born in Westmoreland County, in this State, and was a nephew of Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court. I judge he was left an orphan at an early age, as he spoke of being brought up by an aunt, and I never heard him speak of any nearer relatives. He was appointed from Ohio, his friends having removed with him to Springfield. In answer to inquiries as to where his home was, he always said he claimed that place as a home, though he had not been there for many years, from the fact that that was his last settled place of residence. His affections, however, evidently centered in his native State, and Westmoreland should be proud to own him as her son. Why his relatives are not prompt to claim him as their kin, is more than I can understand."

M. Sicotte, the Canadian Commissioner of Public Works, has resigned, because he cannot agree with his colleagues in their support of the Queen's selection of Ottawa as the Seat of Government.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* pays a high compliment to the retiring Governor King for his unquestionable integrity, uprightness and high personal honor.

Senator Douglas will not be "forced into a fight." He would fight any man who should attempt such a thing.

The birthday of Webster, Jan. 18th, will be celebrated by a dinner at the Revere House, at which Caleb Cushing will preside.

George C. Thorburn, the florist, will take charge of the grounds of the Mount Vernon estate when it shall be purchased by the ladies.

Hon. William Preston, the new Minister to Spain, is to sail for Europe, on Wednesday next, in the *Asia*.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the new Chargé to Austria, leaves on Saturday in the *Fulton* for Havre.

Senator Houston, of Texas, is in this City, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Several members of the Legislature are already in the city.

The Legislative Caucuses will be held on Monday evening—the Republican in the Assembly, and the Democratic in the Senate Chamber. A meeting of the members elected on "Union Tickets" is called for Monday afternoon, at Stanwix Hall.

The two Houses will meet in their respective chambers on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, when the oath of office will be administered by the Hon. the Secretary of State.

Mr. WILSON, Clerk of the last House, will preside in the Assembly until the election of the Speaker.

As there will probably be no delay in the organization of either House, the Governor's Message will undoubtedly be communicated soon after 1 o'clock.

The "craft" may be interested to know that the Message will probably not make more than five columns of the *Journal.—Albany Eve. Jour., Dec. 31.*

A young man named John Donnelly was stabbed last Friday night by James Butler, in the village of Patchogue. Donnelly, who, as a rule, is a properly behaved young man, happened on this occasion to get into bad company, and, while on a drunken frolic, the party broke into Butler's house. Butler, in the defence of himself and his property, inflicted the wound from which it is feared Donnelly will die. Donnelly is respectably connected, and has friends in this City.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Session of the U. S. District Court.

Trials for Treason—Charge of the Judge—Effect of the President's Pardon—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sunday Nov. 27, 1858.

The U. S. District Court met here on Monday last. The charge of Judge SINCLAIR began by directing the attention of the Grand Jury to the crime of treason. He cited the President's Proclamation of the 6th of April last, and quoted the passage granting a pardon to those in Utah who might have been guilty of treason, upon certain conditions precedent, and proceeded to show that a judge *could take no cognizance whatever of such a pardon*. He then directed the Grand Jury to inquire whether any persons in the Territory had been guilty of violating the postal laws, or the criminal laws of the United States, and also whether *polygamy* was practised or sustained under the laws of the Territorial Legislature. All these matters were proper subjects for the action of the Grand Jury, and he directed them to do their duty faithfully and fearlessly and with sole reference to the obligation of their oaths.

The following list of the names of the Grand Jurors will exhibit fully the composition of the Grand Jury:

ELEAZER MILLER, Foreman, Polygamist.
A. B. Miller, Gentile, merchant.
Stephen B. Rose, Mormon.
Ormus E. Bates, Mormon, Polygamist.
John B. Kimball, Mormon.
B. F. Pembleton, Mormon, Polygamist.
George Stringham, Mormon.
Abel Gilbert, Gentile, merchant.
Ezekiel Lee, Mormon.
Stephen Luce, Mormon.
Harrison Levere, Mormon.
H. Cabot, Gentile, merchant.
G. A. Neal, Mormon.
C. S. Craig, Gentile, Indian Agent.
A. H. Raleigh, Mormon, Polygamist.
J. S. Kintsing, Gentile.
John Kay, Mormon.
J. C. Campbell, Gentile.
Elias Perry, Gentile, merchant.
John Kerr, Gentile.
John M. Wallace, Gentile.
D. W. Bayliss, Gentile, watchmaker.
D. H. Beck, Gentile, saddler.

It will be perceived that the Mormons have a majority of one in the Grand Jury. This will be sufficient to defeat the ends of justice; that is to say, BRIGHAM YOUNG has a majority in the United States Grand Jury, whose duty it will be to consider the questions of Mormon treason and Mormon polygamy.

Judge SINCLAIR's charge has had no outward effect upon this people, but every day makes it more apparent that it has created a very strong under-current of bitter feeling against the Gentiles, which the leaders are using every effort to fan into a flame. You need not be surprised to hear of an outbreak before long.

The Court is now occupied in hearing argument upon an important question, and one which has been the principal cause of former difficulties in the United States Courts of this Territory, viz.: The right of the Marshal and Prosecuting-Attorney appointed by the Territory to take the place of the United States Marshal and the United States Prosecuting-Attorney when the Court is deciding questions arising under the statutes of the Territory. By a law of the United States the Territory has to pay the expenses of the United States Courts when they are engaged in the trial of causes arising under the Territorial laws, and the Mormons contend, therefore, that their officers should execute the process of the Court and prosecute the offenders arraigned before it. The Judge has not yet rendered his decision upon this point.

Last Saturday, three unsuccessful attempts were made by Marshal DOTSON and his deputies, to serve a subpœna upon BRIGHAM YOUNG, requiring his attendance before the Court as a witness. The first time the Marshal went to the house, he was told that BRIGHAM was not at home, but the second and third times the gates in the high stone wall which surrounds BRIGHAM's house were shut in his face, and he was positively denied admittance, although he stated his business and demanded admittance in the name of the United States. It will now be necessary for the Court to issue an attachment requiring the Marshal to take him and compel his attendance before the Court, and if he still refuses to allow the Marshal to approach him, it will become necessary to call upon the army for assistance.

Last Monday evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a most violent and uncalled for assault was committed by a number of the Mormon policemen of this city, upon a party of unarmed and unoffending "Christians." It appears that a small party of young gentlemen, among whom were Assistant-Surgeon COVEY and Lieut. SAUNDERS of the Dragoons, U. S. Army, were spending the evening with Mr. KINKEAD in the store of Messrs. LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & Co., (Gentile merchants.) Lieut. SAUNDERS had just recovered from a long and severe attack of typhoid fever, contracted on his recent trip to the Humboldt River, and had been out of his room for but two days previous to this evening.

Dr. COVEY was attending him as his physician.

At about 10 o'clock, as Lieut. S. was about leaving the store, he found two policemen armed with shot guns peeping in at a side window of the store, and several others walking up and down in front of the store. Addressing himself to those who were looking in at the window he asked them what they wanted, and why they were thus spying about; they answered that they were acting under orders; he therefore told them that they had no right to be there, and requested them to move off; they thereupon made a most violent and uncalled-for reply, making the most insulting allusion to the army and its officers. Lieut. L. thereupon advanced towards them, although unarmed, but he had scarcely taken a step when the policemen rushed upon him, knocked him down and beat him senseless with their clubs, at the same time blowing a whistle, at which signal some thirty more came up from a guard-house near by. By this time the gentlemen in the store hearing the noise outside, came out to see what was the difficulty, but the moment they were outside of the door the policemen pointed their guns at them, and told them that the first man who advanced would be a dead man. Notwithstanding this threat, Dr. COVEY, seeing the condition in which Lieut. L. was lying, and believing him to be murdered, picked up a stone,—for he was entirely unarmed,—and attempted to make his way through the policemen, to his wounded comrade, whereupon he was shot at four times; one of the balls struck him on the left arm and passing entirely through the muscle of the arm above the elbow, followed along the shoulder-blade and lodged on the breast bone; another of the bullets struck him on the knee, just grazing the flesh. At the same time, Mr. MENDENHALL, a clerk, and Mr. KINKEAD, were also knocked down for attempting to reach Lieut. L. The former received a severe blow on the head and was carried senseless to the guard-house, from which he returned as soon as he recovered his senses, and the latter escaped with a wound upon his leg.

Lieutenant SAUNDERS, who was very weak from the effect of his recent illness, was placed in a most critical condition by the injuries received, his skull having been slightly fractured; he is now, however, recovering rapidly. The wounds received by Dr. COVEY, although flesh wounds, will require some time to heal.

The gentlemen (Americans) thus most brutally and unwarrantably assailed were entirely unarmed, whilst the policemen were armed not only with clubs and pistols, but with shot-guns and rifles.

About a half hour after this occurrence, as Secretary HARTWELL and KIRK ANDERSON, editor of the *Valley Tan*, were leaving the same store, they met a party of policemen, who, upon their approach, spread themselves out in a line across the street and cocked their guns; as they advanced nearer, one of the guns was fired, the bullets whistling by close to them. United States Marshal DOTSON and two other gentlemen who were with him, a short distance behind the Secretary, coming up, the policemen were accosted, and upon being questioned as to what they meant by their conduct, replied that the gun had been shot accidentally, but that they were *acting under orders* and were always ready.

These events have created the most intense excitement among the "Gentiles" in this city, for they now consider themselves at the mercy of this armed police force of 400 men. By various other minor incidents which have transpired, it does seem that the Mormons are determined to make the "Gentiles" to take some bold step in self-defence, and strange as it would appear, and unreasonable as it may seem, the Mormons are undoubtedly endeavoring to arouse prejudice and excite difficulties between themselves and the "Gentiles." We will not be surprised if it shall become necessary to have a portion of the army stationed in this city ere long, to prevent bloodshed.

SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1858.

The proceedings in the United States District Court for this, the Third Judicial District, have been unusually interesting during the past week.

On Tuesday the motion made by D. H. BURR, Esq., late Surveyor-General of this Territory, to have JAS. FERGUSON, HOSEA STOUT and J. C. LITTLE expelled from the bar of this Court on the following charges was taken up:

1. For preferring false, slanderous and infamous charges against DAVID H. BURR, a member of the Bar in this Court, at the February Term, 1857, when they knew them to be false, thus imposing upon the Court and showing that their asseverations as members of the Bar cannot be relied upon.

2. For threatening and intimidating a Judge of this Court, the Hon. GEORGE P. STILES, interrupting him in the discharge of his official duties, and coercing him to adjourn the Court at the February Term, 1857, to the great detriment of the public business and hindrance of justice.

The motion was withdrawn so far as related to HOSEA STOUT and J. C. LITTLE, but was continued with regard to JAMES FERGUSON.

The witnesses being called, the Marshal returned that he had been unable to serve the subpœna upon BRIGHAM YOUNG, one of the witnesses summoned. It appears that when the Marshal went to serve the summons upon BRIGHAM that the gates in the stone wall which surrounds his house were *closed*, and the Marshal thus prevented from entering: this was repeated three times. Judge SINCLAIR thereupon ordered an *alias* summons to be issued for *brother* BRIGHAM. In the afternoon, however, the Judge received a note from BRIGHAM stating that he would obey the process of the Court, and afterwards, when the Marshal served the writ upon him, he told him that he was not aware that he had been prevented from serving the writ upon him before, and that he had been shut out without his orders. On Wednesday, the case was again brought before the Court, when Mr. FERGUSON tendered his resignation as an attorney-at-law. This the Judge would not accept, informing him that once an Attorney, he was always an Attorney, unless expelled from the Bar for misconduct.

Mr. FERGUSON then offered to plead guilty to the first charge, and to take a judgment *pro confesso*, and be disbarred upon that charge alone. The Judge replied that, if he plead guilty to the entire charges made against him, he would disbar him with all due solemnity; but that if he did not, those grave charges must be investigated.

Mr. FERGUSON then moved for a continuance until yesterday morning, the 3d inst., which was granted by the Court.

We doubt very much whether any Judge in this Territory was ever honored by so distinguished an assemblage as was present at the meeting of the Court, yesterday morning.

The Court was crowded to its utmost capacity. In the bar, by the side of Mr. FERGUSON, was seated the *live prophet* himself, BRIGHAM YOUNG, *President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and Trustee in Trust of the Perpetual Emigration Fund.* He was dressed plainly in a neat suit of black, and during the sitting of the Court sat with his hat off, but with a silk handkerchief tied about his head.

During the greater portion of the time he rested his head upon his hand, and his countenance wore a care-worn, melancholy expression. Old residents say that he is very much broken down, and looks to be in ill-health.

This was his first appearance in public since the entrance of the Army into the valley. Back of BRIGHAM stood one of his sons, leaning against a pillar of the wall; next to this son sat HEBER KIMBALL; and on the same bench were also seated "Lieutenant-General" DANIEL H. WELLS and GEO. A. SMITH, the "General Church Recorder and Historian," accompanied by the twelve Apostles and all the dignitaries of the Church. HEBER KIMBALL looked hale and hearty. He has a low, cunning expression, accompanied by a characteristic look of sensuality and grossness. He also wore a silk handkerchief tied about his head. Conspicuous in this group we also noticed JOHN TAYLOR, the great Mormon editor and author. He is by far the most intellectual-looking person of the group, although we find in his writings very little of that judgment and intellect which we might be led to expect from his appearance. Immediately in front of the Judge sat Governor CUMMING and Judge CRADLEBAUGH, and ranged round in the bar opposite BRIGHAM were the "Gentile" Attorneys. Among the crowd which filled the Hall in the rear we noticed several persons notorious as members of the "Danite Band," and also several of the "Starred" Police of the city.

In striking contrast with the assembly in the room, sat the "*baby*" Judge, (as he is called by BRIGHAM,) the Hon. CHAS. C. SINCLAIR, but 28 years of age, who, with his clerk, D. A. BURR, Esq., as yet a beardless youth, present, undoubtedly, the most youthful-looking Court in the United States. Still, his calm, dignified demeanor, the perfect order and decorum which he maintains in his Court, and the intellect and thorough knowledge of the law which he has thus far displayed in the sittings of his Court, have already earned for the Judge a fine reputation and character in this Territory, and have, beyond doubt, secured the respect and esteem of all classes.

This interesting and interested assembly were, however, doomed to be disappointed so far as the case was concerned, for Mr. FERGUSON, having made a demurrer to the charges on the ground that they were not specific enough, they were amended in open court, whereupon he again moved for a continuance until next Monday morning, which was granted by the Court.

The great interest in this case arises from the fact that the Mormons have repeatedly and publicly denied the facts set forth in the second charge, made against Mr. FERGUSON, viz.: the breaking up, by threats and violence, of Judge STILES' court. It is now expected that the whole affair will be proven to the satisfaction of the world. As it is, there has thus far been manifested, on the part of Mr. FERGUSON and his Mormon friends, a strong desire to avoid an investigation; and we are glad to find that Judge SINCLAIR has determined to have the facts investigated.

On Monday last the Grand Jury having asked the Court for further information as to how far their investigations into the subject of treason, into which they were instructed by the Judge in his charge to inquire, should be carried.

In reply to their interrogatories the Judge told them that in their investigations they could only consider of crimes committed in this District; but he also told them that he deemed it his duty to inform them that the U. S. Prosecuting Attorney would refuse to prepare indictments against persons for the crime of treason, and that he would in open Court give them his reasons for so doing.

ALEXANDER WILSON, Esq., the U. S. Attorney, thereupon addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

May it please your Honor, and gentlemen of the Grand Jury, by permission of his Honor, Judge SINCLAIR, I am permitted here, publicly to give you the reasons why, as Prosecuting-Attorney of the United States for this Territory, I have presented before you no bills of indictments for treason at this Court.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, in regard to the subject of treason, as the same has been here given you in charge by the Court, there are certain facts and circumstances of a public character which must necessarily come to your knowledge, and govern your action in the premises, as a grand inquest, and which must govern my actions, and circumscribe my duties as the Prosecuting-Attorney of the United States for this Territory.

I refer to the proclamation of the President of the United States to the people of Utah, on the subject of treason, dated at the City of Washington, April 6th, 1858, and which I have here in Court, as evidence before you. It is here a witness; and that it is such a paper as proves itself, I will refer the Court to 2 Bacon's Ab. 609, where, *inter alia*, it is said the Gazette is evidence of all acts of State. Also to 12 Wood, 216; 8 State Trials 212, 2 Camp. Rep. 44.

This proclamation, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, is a State paper, emanating from the high Executive of the nation, which, in his wisdom, he has seen proper to publish to the nation, and to the inhabitants of Utah, whom it especially concerned, and of which the Attorney of the United States, in his official capacity in the Territory of Utah, must take notice, and by which he must be governed.

This Territory belongs to the United States, and is subject to the control of the National Legislature; and the President of the United States, a coördinate functionary of the National Legislature, by the powers vested in him by the Constitution and laws, has issued this proclamation.

The proclamation was brought to this Territory by Commissioners appointed by the same high power, and these Commissioners, in a public conference with the people of Utah, convened here, in Great Salt Lake City, in the month of June last, for that special purpose, then and there made its contents known and published them to the inhabitants of Utah.

These Commissioners were invested with authority to carry into effect the provisions of the Proclamation—they did it and returned to their homes.

The conditions, especially set forth in the Proclamation, were accepted and acquiesced in by the people of Utah, whom they concerned, at that conference, and at subsequent conferences, at Provo, and elsewhere in the Territory. And this acceptance and acquiescence has been further and fully evidenced by the conduct and acts of the people since that time.

The conditions, as expressed in the proclamation, are clear and distinct, and can admit of no misunderstanding. The language is as follows:

"Now, therefore, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, enjoining upon all public officers in the Territory of Utah, to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to the inhabitants of Utah who shall submit to the laws, a free pardon for the seditions and treasons heretofore by them committed: warning those who shall persist, after notice of this Proclamation, in the present rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further leniency, but look to be rigorously dealt with, according to their deserts."

That these conditions, since that time, have been faithfully adhered to and carried out, in the conduct and acts of the people of Utah, I have no evidence to the contrary. Whatever may have been the state of public affairs in this Territory before, at that time seditions, treasons, and rebellion against the United States, ceased after notice of this Proclamation had been given to, and received and acquiesced in, by the people of the Territory of Utah.

Governor CUMMING, in his Proclamation bearing date the 14th day of June, 1858, at Great Salt Lake City, with the seal of the Territory, and which is now here in Court—and which Proclamation is founded on that of the President, and its acceptance and acquiescence in by the inhabitants of Utah—in speaking of the President's Proclamation, uses the following language:

"The proffered pardon was accepted, with the prescribed terms of the Proclamation, by the citizens of Utah.

Peace is restored to our Territory."

These, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, are facts announced by the high Executive officer of the Territory, in a solemn proclamation to the people, and they are to be received as evidence of the public condition of the country over which he so ably and vigilantly presides. And that they are as true now, and since that time, as then, no man has denied.

Therefore, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it only remains for me to say, for the reasons given, that there are now no acts of sedition, treason or rebellion against the Government of the United States in this Territory, which the Prosecuting Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, with the President's proclamation and pardon before him, and the Governor's solemn announcement of its acceptance, can charge before you, against any of the inhabitants of this Judicial District, or of the Territory of Utah.

The Mormons have continuously and still do, publicly and privately, deny that they have committed treason against the Government, and they have maintained publicly through their Church organ, the *Deseret News*, and still do maintain, publicly and privately, that the President's pardon was thrust upon them undesired and uncalled for, and without its being requested; and that furthermore it is not valid, as it is a pardon for crimes which they have not committed, although they have in the meantime fulfilled its requirements.

Treason is a crime against the laws of our country, and the pardon of the President was for this crime against the laws of the country. Now, a pardon by law, to be valid, must be delivered and accepted, and it must also be *specially pleaded* in bar of punishment for a crime *committed*. If there has been no crime committed the pardon cannot be accepted. If the pardon is accepted it must be for a crime committed.

Judge SINCLAIR, in his charge to the Grand Jury, met the question of treason firmly and wisely, and has discharged his duty in regard to it faithfully.

After referring to the President's pardon, he uses his language:

"Of this pardon, gentlemen, although a public fact in the history of the country, this Court cannot take judicial cognizance. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States *vs.* Wilson, (see 7th Peter's R. p. 150,) holds this language, 'The Constitution gives to the President, in general terms, the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States.'

* * * * * * * *

A pardon is a deed, to the validity of which delivery is essential, and delivery is not complete without acceptance. It may then be rejected by the person to whom it is tendered; and if it be rejected, we have discovered no power in a Court to force it on him."

Notwithstanding all this; notwithstanding the Mormons have treated, and do treat, the pardon with contempt, yet Mr. WILSON takes upon himself the responsibility of forcing it down their throats, and thus gives them the opportunity of crying out to posterity, "Persecution, persecution!" and denying the fact that they ever committed treason, although they now enjoy the immunities and privileges conferred upon them by a pardon for this treason.

We leave the public to pass judgment upon the course adopted by Mr. WILSON in this matter, and will content ourselves with closely scanning his movements.

Mr. WILSON brought several letters of introduction with him from his friend, the Mormon "Angel of Deliverance," Col. T. S. KANE, to many prominent leaders of the Church.

The question, or conflict, between the U. S. Prosecuting-Attorney and the U. S. Marshal, and the Territorial Prosecuting-Attorney and Marshal, as to which should be the officers of the U. S. Court, while it is engaged in the consideration of crimes and offences against the laws of this Territory, is still held under advisement by the Court.

Succeeding the very severe snow storm of last week, we have had during the past week a succession of most intensely cold high winds—the thermometer ranging as low as 5° above zero.

During the gale of Thursday, one half of the roof was blown entirely off the Penitentiary building, and several barns and houses were blown entirely down or unroofed. We have also heard of the death by freezing of 3 men on that day. The snow now lies about 6 feet in depth on the road over the mountains east of us. Notwithstanding these storms and the depth of snow on the mountains, the mails, east and west, arrive with the most commendable regularity and promptness. They have neither of them failed to arrive within schedule time since the routes were established.

We understand that the energetic contractors, Messrs. CHORPENNING & Co., and HOCKADY, BURR & Co., contemplate expressing the President's Message through to California, immediately after its delivery, in 15 days from Washington to San Francisco, and thus demonstrating the entire practicability of transmitting the mails with speed and promptness over this *great central* route, even in mid-winter. A. B. C.

The New Gold Fields of the United States.

Kansas and Nebraska Mines—Gold Everywhere Abundant—The Climate Mild—Rich Diggings in Prospect—Land Fertile—Timber Plenty—Towns Springing up—Country Fine and Salubrious—Preparations for a Large Emigration in the Spring.

KANSAS MINES.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, Dec. 23.

DENVER CITY, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

Our party arrived here safe on the afternoon of the 16th inst., in good health and spirits. We reached Cherry Creek on the 12th, and from that point we took our time, traveling only thirty-five miles in four days. Our cattle came through nicely. We find things here very encouraging. I had hoped to be able to dig out a sample of gold dust to inclose in this letter, but have not had time as yet. Not yet having our cabin completed, we are still living in our tent. There is about three inches of snow on the ground. The weather is not uncomfortably cold. There are from 600 to 700 people here—coming a distance of 30 or 40 miles up and down the river. Miners are making from $3 to $5 per day, with good prospect of doing much better in the Spring.

The land here is different from what I expected to see. It will make an excellent farming country. Plenty of timber—both pine and cottonwood. The pine is distant from our city about twelve miles. I wish to be posted before I branch out too strong; but still I feel confident that we can make a good thing of it. We are all looking for a great emigration in the Spring. Our trip towards the last was tedious. We came at least 150 miles out of the way, over the Fort Kearney and South Platte route. Still we saw the country, and got through without suffering much from cold. Upon the whole, we have had a delightful trip for the season of the year. I will write you regularly hereafter.

WM. LARIMER.

MONTANO, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858.

After working and prospecting in the Gold Region for three months past, I feel able to give a reliable account of the mines as they exist. Gold exists throughout all this region. It can be found everywhere—on the plains, in the mountains, and by the streams. It is generally of a fine quality, and averages a few cents to the pan full. When I first arrived here, there were but few persons about. Gradually they commenced to flock in—but only the latter companies have come in with anything like the proper implements for mining the gold. Most of the early emigrants were only provided with a common pan and pick. And yet these men have realized from two to ten dollars a day per man, according to the manner in which they worked, or the localities where they "squatted."

To tell a comprehensive truth in a few words, I may say that the whole region is one immense Gold Field. It would seem as though the gold had first passed through a sieve on high, and then become mingled with the earth by elemental action. Although no large prizes have been found, I am cognizant of one miner's taking out $75 of dust in two ordinary days' work on Cherry Creek; and I have heard, on good authority, reports of better success than this on the South Platte, and at the base of the numerous streams which take their rise from the mountains. In fact, there is no end to the precious metal. Nature would seem to have turned into a most successful alchemist, by converting the very sands of the streams into gold.

During my explorations I have met numerous companies of miners from various portions of the country. There was one from Iowa, another from Missouri, another from the Cherokee Nation, another from Lawrence, and several companies have recently arrived from Leavenworth. I have thoroughly explored the Platte River, Cherry Creek, the South Platte, Rio Grande and Colorado—have been through South Park and surveyed the base of the mountains. In no place have I failed to find gold in digging, and though I have not thought to mine for a living, I have succeeded in securing with my own hands upwards of $500 in dust, and I think I shall be able next Summer to add a cypher to this without straining myself very hard. The knowledge I have obtained of the country gives me an opportunity that few possess as yet, and I shall endeavor to benefit by it.

A great many persons who came out here became discouraged on the start, without giving the country or the mines anything like a fair trial. Others gave exaggerated statements of the gold deposits. The truth lies between—the mean 'twixt extremes. Gold is here, and abundant, but it has not been sufficiently tested to enable one accurately to state its productiveness. One of the greatest drawbacks exists in the non-come-at-i-bus of water. This difficulty will, ere long, be obviated by sluices, races, and the like, through which the miners will be enabled to wash the gold dust without difficulty or inconvenience.

On the whole I have great faith in this country. I believe it will turn out to be another California. And while I have no advice to give emigrants, I cannot but believe those who are energetic and industrious—who can stand a few inconveniences or hardships—will do well. A finer country than this never "laid out of doors." I have not had a sick hour since I left Leavenworth, and more than half the time I have slept under the "broad canopy," with no covering but a blanket. Towns are springing up at all available points, and the district is now sufficiently populated to give it an air of civilization. Log houses are taking the place of tents, and most persons and companies are provided with sufficient supplies to last through the Winter. The Winter may be considered as having fairly set in. Snow is on the ground, and a little ice has formed on the streams. I have secured a corner lot for a branch office of the *Times*, in the "city" from which I write, which I think is destined to be the great emporium of the world. I shall give you accurate accounts of our winter life, and keep you advised of all matters of interest that transpire.

Yours truly, E. R. C.

AURANIA, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1858.

We arrived here on the evening of the 16th, after a very pleasant journey. This place is situated at the junction of the Platte and Cherry Creek, and about twelve miles from the mountains. I went up to Montana, a place of about thirty log houses, six miles above here, on the Platte. Found BUELL and company—also most of the Lawrence boys. WHITSETT and I are going to build at Montana, LAWRENCE and DORSET at Aurania. It is estimated that there are almost six hundred men within fifteen miles of this place, scattered along the river. As I am lying on the ground, writing on a saddle-skirt, by the light of our camp-fire, I have not time to write in detail. Mr. GREENING, of Salt Creek Valley, will bring you this. He starts early in the morning. If I had a small stock of well-selected goods with me, I could coin money this Winter. Whisky is $8 per gallon; coffee and sugar 50c. per lb.; gun-caps 50c. per box; and everything else in the same proportion. We have every assurance that there is gold here. Mr. TURNER, of the Lawrence party, thinks that, with water in the Spring, one can make from $10 to $20 per day.

Those who are washing now are making from $2 to $5 per day. As we have but just arrived, I cannot speak from observation, but all miners are in fine spirits, with little or no sickness. A few have the ague. I have been well since I started, and never felt better in my life than at present. When I get in our cabin, I will have more leisure, and will send you definite accounts about the diggings. Some of us think of surveying a new road from the Arkansas River, near Pueblo, to the Platte. It is thought to be thirty-five miles nearer. From what I can learn, I think the route by Fort Kearney, thence up the Platte, would have been far better for us, as it is much better than the Arkansas route. We are to have an express from Larimer every month. Tell CLARK I have not come to any conclusion about bringing out goods in the Spring. Flour is worth from $15 to $20 per sack at this time, but I think it will decline. I will write you in a few days again. Yours truly,

M. M. JEWETT.

CHERRY CREEK, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1858.

Here we are in Cherry Creek, safe and sound, and happy; lots of work to do; been here four days. Every person we talk with speaks encouragingly of the gold. It's here, and no mistake—have seen it. The country is splendid—game abundant—provisions high, for those who have to buy. We are not in this category. See but few Indians—don't trouble us. Had a hard trip; fortunately lost no oxen or horses, and enjoyed good health. Emigration from California pouring in. For God's sake, don't let anybody take the Santa Fé route; it nearly killed us. We propose to make one or two hundred thousand next Summer, and spend the remainder of our days in Europe's classic realms. I am satisfied that this new region will turn out to be equal to all expectations.

Captain WEST arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, direct from the gold region. He came through on a mule in 16 days, by the direct route to and from Leavenworth. He corroborates all the accounts published in the *Times*, and thinks the gold deposits will far exceed, in quantity and quality, anything yet discovered in the world. Kansas is ahead!

NEBRASKA GOLD MINES.

From the Brownville (Nebraska) Advertiser. Dec. 23.

The late news from the mines is occuping the attention of everybody in this region. Many are going to the mines as miners; others as traders. Our merchants are making arrangements for additional buildings and extra heavy stocks with which to supply adventurers. New and more extensive mercantile houses will open up in the Spring. The farmers are preparing for extra efforts to produce additional crops the coming season. Hotel-keepers will make additional preparations for the accommodation of those coming up the river, and across the countr to starty from this point in the Spring.

ST. VRAIN'S FORT, Nov. 6, 1858.

We arrived here yesterday evening, and finding some men here from the Missouri River, I avail myself of the opportunity of sending you a few lines. This fort is on the Platte River, some ten or twelve miles from the foot of the mountains, and forty miles from the gold diggings (Cherry Creek.) These men are from Plattsmouth, N. T. They started for this region the 15th of September last; and have been here some ten or fifteen days, prospecting at different places. They say they found plenty of gold almost anywhere. Some of them are returning home, the balance will remain. Those going home intend returning in the Spring. There is no doubt of the existence of plenty of gold here from the tales we have heard concerning the precious metal. The great trouble in these mines is the scarcity of water and the severity of the Winter.

So far we have had no snow; but our informants say when they left Cherry Creek, three days ago, the snow was ten inches deep. The mountains are in full view from here. Pike's Peak lays to the south. Its pinnacle looms up and resembles a far-distant black cloud. Long's Peak is west of us, and snow can be seen on its summit. In fact, snow can be seen on all the mountains in view, and we expect to be in it in a day or two. We expect to reach the diggings in two days. It is a long ways from Brownville here. From our reckoning we have traveled over 600 miles. Wood is a great object on the road, and "Buffalo chips" are very scarce. Several nights we had no fire, and went supperless to bed. But, all in all, we have had a good trip. If you start for here in the Spring I would advise you to come in company with some experienced man. I mean one who has made a trip or two across the Plains. Provisions are not very high. Flour in the diggings is $15 per hundred weight, sugar 25 cents per pound, and other things in proportion.

There seems to be a scarcity of tools—wooden buckets particularly, as they are used to carry water to parts of the diggings where there is no water to be had.

Our informants say they have prospected where each pan of dirt yielded 25 cents, in places where there was no water convenient. There will be no water in Cherry Creek, only in a few of the Spring months. In fact, water is the principal part in mining. It seems gold is more plenty here than water. There are some five or six hundred men in the mines. Some of them have been there for a year. They are generally provided with provisions for the Winter. Our provisions last very well. We finished our first sack of flour this morning. We live principally on antelope meat. I was out yesterday some five miles from the road, and I think I saw five hundred antelopes. They go in herds of from fifty to one hundred. Elk and deer are plenty. I have seen only two buffalo on the whole route.

Our companions are in good health and spirits. Your humble servant has become fat, luxuriating on wild game and breathing the pure air of the prairie.

I will write you again at the earliest opportunity.

Yours truly, JOHN S. HARDIN.

CHERRY CREEK, Monday, Nov. 15. 1858.

We are still well and in excellent spirits; are wintering about four miles above the mouth of Cherry Creek. We had a safe and agreeable trip. As to the gold here, I cannot say a great deal now, as we can do but little towards prospecting this Winter. The fact is, however, there is plenty of gold here everywhere of a fine quality, and further explorations will, no doubt, develop them still more rich. An industrious hand, with anything like convenient fixtures, can make from $3 to $5 per day.

There is here, as in the settling of all new countries, a vast amount of hard work to do, and those coming here must not expect to escape it, or to make a fortune in a day, or week, or month. There are two towns already here; one at the mouth of Cherry Creek, and another six miles above. We are about 25 miles from the mountains, where the Platte comes through. We have had some snow, but there is none now on the ground where we are. Pike's Peak and Long's Peak—in sight—are covered with snow. Here, in the valley, it is quite mild and pleasant, more so than I expected. If you come in the Spring, beware of one thing. Don't overload your team, for there are some of the worst sand roads I ever saw. I would advise you to bring flour, bacon, and lard, the latter in tin boxes or cans; good butter in boxes; shovels, picks, hoes, &c. As to driving beef, I don't think it will pay, there are so many cattle here now, and more to come in the Spring. You will do well, however to bring milch cows. Money can be made at that.

I am satisfied you would like this country. The climate is mild and healthy, and gold plenty.

Yours, JOS. BAKER.

MOUNTANIA, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858.

DEAR UNCLE: Well, we are at our journey's end, in good health and spirits, and know enough of the country to say, come in the Spring. Bring with you provisions, such as flour, bacon, sugar, and coffee; also nails, and quicksilver. Don't load your teams too heavy, and do not undertake to come with horses; they cannot stand the trip. Oxen or mules only can be relied upon. So far, the climate is admirable. Come the Platte River route—the old Utah road. We are wintering four miles from the mouth of Cherry Creek.

Gold can be found in abundance anywhere here. Don't come with the expectation of making a fortune in a month, and without labor. While all surrounding circumstances are propitious, the gold must be *dug out of the ground*. Do not bring beef cattle; there are more here now than will be eaten in three years, and more coming. Yours, A. C. EDWARDS.

MOUNTANIA, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858.

We are finally in Winter quarters; comfortable, in good health and humor. We have not had time to prospect much for gold, but know enough to say without fear of misrepresenting that gold abounds all over this region. I would advise you and other of my friends to come early in the Spring. Bring your carpenter tools; there will be any amount of business for builders next season. Yours, R. C. BERGER.

Close of the Navajo War.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW-MEXICO, Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.

It affords me no little pleasure to report the probable conclusion of the Navajo war. Col. MILES, the commander at Defiance, went out, as planned, with his available forces to the stronghold of the nation. Flags of truce were hoisted, and all the chiefs came in and implored respite from hostilities. Certain conditions, not now understood, were asked and granted, and a thirty days' armistice is passing. The result will probably be a permanent peace. It is impossible to conceive the gratification which this probability excites. No prognostications of long bloodshed and expense could have been too gloomy had the contest continued. The difficulty our troops have had, even in their skirmishes,—for the body of the nation has not been attacked—is sufficient to show what reason there is for thankfulness that a prospect is opened for peace.

Our principal cause for satisfaction, however, arises from a thorough conviction that the war was unjust in its commencement. It is better to let such a contest end with little glory than to continue it with much wrong. This Navajo trouble has little direct bearing on general interests, and the attention it excites is rather in proportion to its national importance than to the degree of its national injustice.

The mail that leaves this week takes in Captain McLANE, who is directly from the seat of war. Captain McLANE seems to think that there is no doubt of the anxiety of the Indians to close in with any reasonable propositions for peace. The highest praise is given to Colonel MILES for the skill and energy displayed by him, and the unexpected conclusion of the war is in a great measure attributed to his good management.

Having had the advantage of hearing from the lips of Capt. McLANE himself an explanation of some of those earlier acts of the war with which he was most identified, it is due to him to remove any suspicion of having precipitated difficulties which may have been cast upon him in any previous communications. Although his course was reported not as known, but as rumored, and although care was taken not to assume more than the possibility of an error of judgment on his part, and although at the worst his fault would have been only over bravery, it is perhaps due to him to state that little or no option was given him in the difficulties which initiated, and as was thought, precipitated the war. I refer to the action of Bear Spring. The written instructions of an immediate superior, who was too far distant from Santa Fé to be aware of the pacific intentions of Gen. GARLAND, remove all responsibility from Capt. McLANE's shoulders, and leave him the untarnished honor due the daring bravery of his fight.

A *habeas corpus* case of an unusual character came before Judge Bennett, of Burlington, Vt., upon the following state of facts: Mr. Edgar W. Brown, aged 18, ran away with Miss Sarah Jane Phillips, a little damsel under 15, and married her. Sarah Jane had some property in her own right, independent of her parents, with whom she lived. The property, and to some extent its interesting owner, were under the protection of Dr. Hathaway as guardian. Now Dr. H. perfectly abhorred Master Brown, which made an elopement necessary. The youthful twain were made one by Justice Upham, of Winooski, and Sarah Jane returned to her mother. Whereupon Dr. Hathaway came in a rage and took her away, placing her at a boarding-school under his own control. Hence a writ of *habeas corpus* on the part of the bereaved boy Brown. Dr. H. was at first stubborn and refractory, but finally under terror of the law produced the bride. Of course there could be but one result. Edgar and Sarah rushed together and departed arm in arm.

The General Court (Legislature) of Massachusetts, meets in Boston on Wednesday of this week. The most prominent candidate for President of the Senate, is the Hon. Charles A. Phelps, and for Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Charles Hale, both of Boston.

LAKE HARBORS.

The Duty of the United States to Improve the Lake Harbors.

IN CANAL BOARD, ALBANY, Dec. 18, 1858.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Committee to whom it was referred to prepare a petition to Congress that the harbors at Buffalo and Oswego, at the termination of the Canals, may be enlarged, improved and protected by the National Government; and the moneys heretofore advanced by the Canal Board from the Canal revenues, in constructing the Breakwater and Basin at Buffalo, may be refunded by the United States, submits, for the consideration of the Board, the following:

MEMORIAL:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Canal Board of the State of New-York, by this their memorial, respectfully represent:

That they are intrusted by the Constitution and Laws of the State of New-York with the management and care of its canals, so far as to prescribe their plan and dimensions, to fix their rates of toll and to exercise a general supervision over their means and sources of revenue. The Canal Commissioners of the State constitute a portion of the Board, and superintend the construction and navigation of the Canals.

Under the direction of the Board, and that of the Canal Commissioners, the Erie Canal, 352 miles long, connecting the Atlantic Ocean, through the Hudson River, with Lake Erie at Buffalo, and the Oswego Canal, 38 miles long, connecting the Erie Canal at Syracuse with Lake Ontario at Oswego, have been enlarged through nearly all their length, from their original dimensions of forty feet wide and four feet deep, to seventy feet wide and seven feet deep. Both of the works are now on the eve of completion, and are expected to be finished within the coming year.

The Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional power and the discharge of its proper duty, in respect to the natural, navigable waters of the Union, have erected in the harbor of Buffalo, at the termination of the Erie Canal, a pier extending several hundred feet into Lake Erie, and also a pier in the harbor of Oswego, at the termination of the Oswego Canal, extending several hundred feet into Lake Ontario.

These works were commenced under appropriations by Congress in 1826 and 1827, and were continued, under further appropriations, until 1853.

The pier at Buffalo was erected as a site for a lighthouse and for the protection so far as it might suffice, of the national commerce at that port.

The latter object has been partially attained, but the erection of the pier unexpectedly gave a new direction to the waters of the Lake, and caused them to wear away the land through which the Erie Canal was excavated, and to threaten the destruction not only of the valuable slips and outlets connecting the Canal with the Lake, but the main channel of the Canal itself.

The subject having been presented by the Canal Commissioners to the Canal Board, in the year 1847, it was resolved to provide a remedy without delay, and that the exigency of the case would not allow the Canal authorities to await the action of the Government of the United States. A plan was accordingly adopted by the Canal Board, and carried into execution by the Canal Commissioners, under which a breakwater has been erected in the waters of the Lake, and about one thousand feet from the shore, 2,200 feet long, and 12 feet high, with 45 feet base. The sand which had accumulated between the breakwater and the shore has also been excavated and removed, thereby forming a basin or port of shelter for shipping entering the harbor.

The cost of the breakwater and basin, designated in the Canal accounts under the general head of "The Erie Basin," now amounts to $179,473, exclusive of interest. The particular details are accurately contained in the statement of the Canal Auditor, herewith furnished. A further expenditure of about $30,000 will be needed, fully to secure the breakwater from the storms of the lake.

The Governor of the State, in his Annual Message to the Legislature, in 1852, brought the subject to their attention in the following terms:

"The Canal authorities are now engaged in the construction of an expensive pier at the harbor of Buffalo, for the safety and accommodation of the lake shipping entering at that port. The expense of the work is estimated at $200,000. An account of the expenditure will be kept under the direction of the Canal Board, and at a proper juncture, the amount expended ought, and probably will be refunded to the State, by the General Government."

The amount expended by the United States in erecting their pier at Buffalo, up to the present time, amounts to $258,000, and in erecting the pier at Oswego, $270,869. Neither of these works are now adequate to their object, but need enlargement and repair; and the pier at Oswego has become so far dilapidated that it affords little if any shelter from the violence of the lake.

It is on this state of facts that the Canal authorities of New-York deem it proper respectfully to petition that the moneys which have been advanced from the Canal revenues of the State, in maintaining and improving the harbor of Buffalo, and which ought properly to have been expended by the United States for the protection of the national commerce, may be refunded, and that Congress will appropriate a sum sufficient for the purpose.

They also petition that the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego, the terminating points of the Erie and Oswego Canals, may be adequately enlarged, improved, and protected by the United States.

They further claim that it is the duty of the General Government to improve and protect all the harbors and ports on the chain of lakes, within the jurisdiction of the American Union.

In presenting this petition, your memorialists wholly disclaim any wish or intention to ask for the exercise by Congress of any power of doubtful constitutionality, or to reopen the discussion of any controverted question of national policy or duty. They ask only, that the GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION (which for the sake of brevity they will call the "*National Government*") will exercise the national authority, which it clearly possesses over the national navigable waters, and that it shall discharge only the public duty which it is bound to discharge, upon those principles of justice and equity which should ever subsist between the Government of the Union and the Governments of the separate States.

It will be perceived by Congress that your Memorialists do not seek or invoke the aid of the National Government, in constructing or aiding in the construction of a canal, or railway, or turnpike road, or any other work of improvement, exclusively upon the soil or territory of a State. They are well aware that the extent of the national authority over works of this description has been the subject of grave controversy in our public councils; and that after it had been liberally exercised, during several successive administrations, in constructing the Cumberland road through six of the States of the Union, and other similar improvements of minor extent, it has been virtually abandoned.

Nor will it escape the attention of Congress, that while New-York has never opposed, to any noticeable extent, the liberal exercise of this power within her sister States, her own public works have received literally nothing, either from the liberality or the justice of the General Government.

In the year 1811, the Legislature of the State, impressed not only with the magnitude, but the national importance of the work then in contemplation for connecting the ocean with the lakes by a navigable canal, specially delegated two of her first Canal Commissioners, DE WITT CLINTON and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, to apply to the Administration of President MADISON for aid, either in money or land. How coldly and distrustfully that application was received, their official report on their return sufficiently shows.

It is true, that a Committee of Congress, after much reluctance, reported a bill appropriating four millions of acres of land in the then far distant and almost unpeopled territory of Indiana, but coupled with the condition that the proposed canals should be five feet deep and sixty-three feet wide, and (if practicable) along an inclined plane of six inches to the mile, from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, which would have rendered it necessary to construct several embankments of immense size, including one across the Cayuga marshes, one hundred and thirty feet high.

But even this scanty measure of assistance, burdened with a condition thus severe, was finally withheld by Congress, and the bill was left to perish in the House of Representatives. Abandoned by the General Government, New-York was left alone to rely on her own awarded and limited resources. The magnitude of the effort required several years of delay, and she was compelled at last to build the work on a scale so small, and with dimensions so inadequate, that before the lapse of a single generation, it has been thrown away to give place to the present enlarged and more efficient structure.

Its total cost, including the line to Oswego, and the old-abandoned canal, will exceed forty millions of dollars, exclusive of interest. Coupled with the Hudson, of which it is virtually a prolongation, and the series of lakes forming the other and largest link of the chain, it opens an unbroken navigation from the ocean into the continent, at least sixteen hundred miles long.

Of this vast work, New-York has thus accomplished her full portion, and she now feels entitled to ask whether the government of the Union will not also do its part by improving and protecting the harbors on the long line of natural waters, forming part of this great chain of national navigation.

The right and the duty of the Union thus to improve its navigable waters, your memorialists would respectfully place on the following grounds:

1. The waters of these inland seas are in no respect local waters, or subject to the sole authority of any or either of the States adjacent, but are emphatically national waters, not only in extent and importance, but in legal and political character.

They are no more local than the Atlantic or the Pacific is local, but constitute a broad national, continental highway for the common use, not only of the whole American Union, but of the broad expanse of British America. It surely cannot be necessary, before a body so intelligent as the American Congress, to dilate on the geographical extent or topographical character of this great series of mediterranean waters. Can it be necessary to urge that the navigable passage which they open from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the westernmost extremity of Lake Superior, bisects the eastern half of the North American continent, and that, too, through the broadest belt of its temperate zone?—that it extends through more than thirty of the sixty-two degrees of longitude between the Atlantic and Pacific?—that it overspread the whole northern boundary of the American Union at the adoption of the Constitution?—that its shore line, six thousand two hundred and fifty miles in extent, is equal to our whole Atlantic water-front, with all its indentations?—that this vast chain of internal navigation, if spread out on the map of Europe, would stretch from the Atlantic to the Volga, and virtually concentrate in a single channel the commerce of the largest part of Christendom?—that, while it now politically divides, it yet commercially unites, in one homogeneous people, the two great offshoots of that vigorous race now rapidly and resistlessly peopling this new world?—that its waters, now slumbering in peace and discharging only the grateful office of bearing the commingled commerce of Anglo Saxon America to the Ocean, have also borne in war the naval forces of the Republic and enabled it to win its proudest naval triumphs? that the dock-yards of the smallest of this unrivalled series of inland waters have given birth to line-of-battle ships not inferior, in size or strength, to the victors of Trafalgar and the Nile? Or, if we descend to a technical analysis of the legal character of this chain of seas, do we not find the admiralty jurisdiction of the Union penetrating every inlet and bay, from the outlet of Lake Ontario at the Thousand Islands to the farthermost and innermost harbors of Fond du Lac and Chicago? Nay more, do we not find the Government of the Union visibly and daily lining these very coasts with national officials, granting navigating licenses, and collecting imposts in the name and for the benefit of the Union?

II. These waters have been placed by fundamental compact beyond the separate authority of the States.

At the time of forming the present National Government, its founders had in view three great systems of navigable waters—the Atlantic, the Lakes, and the Mississippi—forming the sides of the great triangular area constituting the nucleus of our present Continental Union.

The subsequent acquisitions and annexations of the vast domain between the Mississippi and the Pacific, enlarging our limits from ocean to ocean, and elevating the nation to the highest rank among the continental Powers of the globe, so far from diminishing, immeasurably increased its preëxisting obligations in regard to our interior waters. The gigantic works now projected for reaching the Pacific, will owe their chief value and powers to the continental, interoceanic connexion which they will effect with the chain of inland seas.

The transcendant importance of uniting the great basins of the Mississippi and the Lakes in one broad and uniform system, free from local impost or interference, and open alike forever to the citizens of all our States, present and future, occupied the anxious attention of our early statesmen.

Experience on the older Continent had plainly shown the fatal effects of subjecting its channels of navigation to local authority. The numerous seas and rivers, which under the Roman Empire had been united under a common rule, and under its truly imperial policy, had been kept sacredly free from tax or impost, had fallen a prey, on its dismemberment, to innumerable petty States and local rulers, lay and ecclesiastic, each seizing his portion, and clogging the movement of the whole European world. The barbarism which ensued from this disintegration of the Empire, was mitigated only by raising the robbery of the passing traveler or vessel to the dignity of a legalized toll or tribute.

The harbors on their seas experienced a fate but little better. Each was burdened and fettered by local imposts, many of which yet remain thickly sprinkled over the map of Europe, subjecting commerce to innumerable delays, impositions and exactions. Some of their rivers even became the subject of political intrigue and diplomatic craft, far more insidious and destructive than open military warfare. The important river Scheldt, particularly valuable as a safe commercial outlet to the ocean, flowing through the most populous portion of the continent, with the port of Antwerp at its mouth, was deliberately "occluded," or closed up, under a barbarous provision in the treaty of Westphalia, and in the face of civilized Europe was kept "occluded" for a century and a half.

It was under the admonition conveyed by such an example, and while the liberal statesmen of Europe had begun to arouse public attention to the enormity of locking up a navigable river, that the Old Confederation of our now United States of America was formed. The fact is equally interesting and instructive, that the closing of the Scheldt and the vexatious impositions on other streams of the Old World, were particularly prominent among the considerations which led the Congress of the Confederation to establish that memorable compact, which has forever secured the Lakes and the Mississippi from abuses like those which had afflicted and disgraced the waters of Europe. The ordinance bears date July 13, 1787, and in its own, condensed, solemn and prophetic words, proclaims to the whole American world, present and future, born and unborn, that "the navigable waters of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be *common property* and *forever free*, as well to the inhabitants of the said country as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy *without any tax, duty or impost* therefor."

In these few words we find the Magna Charta of our internal navigation. The precursor of the Constitution, its basis was too broad to be displaced, even by that massive structure. A binding engagement of the Confederation, it was never suspended, modified or surrendered, but was taken bodily into the very framework of the Union, which came into being subject to its immutable objection.

III. New-York, like her sister States, retains all the sovereignty she possessed at the formation of the Constitution, except that which she then surrendered to the Union, but in respect to the portion thus surrendered, the sovereignty of the Union is paramount and supreme.

Before the adoption of the Constitution, she possessed and exercised the sovereign power of regulating commerce on her waters, foreign and domestic, with the consequent right of levying imposts.

Her peculiar geographical position imparted to this right an almost inestimable value. She commanded not only a safe, capacious and ever-accessible port on the Ocean, but the navigable channel cut by the Hudson through that broad chain of mountains, which, in the other more southern States is inexorably interposed between the Atlantic and the Lakes. In addition to this transcendent advantage, the peculiar topography of the Lakes had placed their waters on a level, so high above the tide, that the depressed surface of New-York, north of the Alleghany ridge, would permit them to flow into her territory and descend by gravitation to the Ocean. Two of the lakes the most southern of the group, were on her immediate border and subject to her sovereign authority. It was evident to all, that by the fortunate configuration of these lands and waters, New-York alone held the key to the commerce and navigation of the interior; and never, in human history, was a case presented, appealing more powerfully to State cupidity or State ambition. But the patriots of that early day had higher and nobler aims. Holding in their grasp the Ocean and the Lakes, and well aware that a navigable canal of adequate capacity would unite them forever in a channel which must command, for centuries to come, the trade of the largest portion of the Continent, requiring only an impost of the most moderate amount, to enrich the State beyond all human example, her statesmen deliberately and cheerfully yielded up the whole to the good of the Union, and transferred to its treasury the rich and ever increasing stream of tribute, which she might have herself enjoyed.

The duties already levied at the port of New-York since the adoption of the Constitution, and poured by her into the national coffers, amount to eight hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars, having attained the large sum of forty-two millions in a single year.

When it is considered what ceaseless and ever-swelling streams she is destined to add during future generations to this enormous tribute, while she herself remains stripped of every means of revenue except direct taxation and the fiscal receipts, if any, from her public works—fruits of her own unaided enterprise—who will say that she is not entitled to the justice if not the liberality of the government of the Union?

IV. Nor was the surrender of the right to levy imposts the only concession made by New-York in coming into the Union.

In addition to the pecuniary sacrifice—counted, as we see, by hundreds of millions—she parted with a far more precious possession: the sovereign right to regulate the commerce of the wide-spread navigable waters then within her grasp and subject to her political power.

Already she has been taught, in two signal instances, by the supreme authority of the Union, how little (if any) of her preëxisting sovereignty over those waters now remains.

The patriotic and well-intended attempts of her Legislature to reward the genius and perseverance of ROBERT FULTON, in introducing steam on her noble river, by granting him the exclusive right for a short term of years to use his invention on the very theatre of his success, were rebuked and restrained by the Supreme Court of the United States as repugnant to the Constitution and inconsistent with the national supremacy over the national navigable waters.

Nor has she been permitted even to regulate without interruption the transit by land over her territory, where it threatened to entrench, to any material extent, on the national authority over the Hudson. Do we not all know that the erection of a bridge at Albany, one hundred and sixty miles above the ocean, although expressly authorized by her Legislature as necessary to the commerce and convenience of her citizens, and the due expedition of travel over her railways, has been summarily restrained by the judicial power of the United States? Need anything more be stated to show how scanty must be the remnant of sovereignty yet retained by the State over the navigable waters within her limits, and how inevitable is the conclusion that the Government of the United States has succeeded to the sovereign right which she has thus surrendered?

V. The exercise of this right in a just and liberal spirit by the Government of the Union, by adequately improving all its navigable waters, and especially by constructing and maintaining the works necessary to protect the commerce of the lakes, is the only adequate equivalent which can be rendered to New-York for her sacrifices and concessions, but if fairly exercised will repay them fully and amply.

Placed as she is, at the outlet of the lakes, now rendered cheaply and speedily accessible from every part of the vast interior, by the immense net-work of railways spread over its surface,—and probably destined to a yet more magnificent development by the projected lines to the Pacific,—New-York is directly benefited by every improvement which can be made in any portion of the Union, to expedite or cheapen the transit of persons or property. She will rejoice in any successful effort which may be made by the national government, to improve the condition even of the remotest portion of the Republic, however distant, desolate or forbidding—but she must nevertheless be allowed to claim, that something is also due to its more central portion, that the populous region around the chain of lakes as the abode of many millions of inhabitants, is at least equally entitled to the paternal care of the Union, and that the shipwrecks and burnings and losses of property and life on these wide-spread waters are calamities not less afflicting than the inroads of savage tribes on our distant frontiers. She cannot believe that, after the arduous efforts she has made by her costly and capacious canals, to improve the value of the Western lakes, and the vast circumjacent national domain, she will be expected, at her own expense, to construct the works needed for the safety of their commerce, especially when it is shown that under existing companies, she can never levy duties to reimburse the cost. Still less will she believe that the Government of the Union will in any event permit her or any other separate State to fetter, by tax or impost, that magnificent series of waters which now stands before the civilized world altogether unparalleled in geographical extent, political unity and commercial freedom.

VI. The canals of New-York, though constructed and owned by a separate State, are national in capacity, and fully adequate to any necessity of the national commerce.

Constructed for the convenience not only of the State, but of the rapidly increasing communities around the lakes, they will be able to carry to the ocean all that the interior can produce for at least a generation to come, if not a much longer period.

The natural and necessary distribution of the national industry, with agriculture in the interior, and commerce and manufactures on the seaboard, will always cause the descending cargoes largely to exceed in weight the ascending, so that the capacity of the canal from the lakes to the ocean needs only to be ascertained, in respect to the descending cargoes.

The locks, 74 in all, with 651 feet lift, are 18 feet by 110, and might have been larger with the present channels. They will admit the passage of vessels carrying 220 to 240 tons, exclusive of their own weight.

Three hundred vessels daily (or 150 each way) may easily pass the locks during the season of navigation, which affords at least two hundred days in the year free from obstruction.

At this rate, which is rather below than above the truth, six millions of tons of descending cargoes can pass in the year.

The time will doubtless come when even this large amount will be reached, but in that event the locks may readily be enlarged at moderate cost, and without increasing the channel, and thereby swell the capacity of the work to at least ten millions of descending tons for the year.

The average value of the descending cargoes now carried is $35 to the ton, which would show a value for the ten millions of tons of $350,000,000. Considering our past progress, it is therefore evidently possible that, in the efflux of time and the ever increasing development of our interior agriculture, even this enormous weight may present itself to our successors for transportation on the canal. In that event, they can but turn, with pious gratitude, to the immense, God-given reservoir of Lake Erie, close at hand and ever ready to render up its waters in any volume which human necessity may require. The silver thread, now diverted by the canal, takes but one three-hundredth part of the great mediterranean stream, so abruptly changing its level at Niagara, rendering it quite improbable that any future diversion of its waters for the use of man will very seriously or perceptibly impair the effect of its natural performances.

The total value of the cargoes carried on the Erie and Oswego Canals, during the year just closed, was $166,897,945, of which $104,108,493 consisted of property coming from or carried to the States west of New-York.

The yearly amount contributed to the canals by these States has been rapidly increasing, though with some fluctuations, during the last twenty years, having been but $15,626,895 in 1838, and attaining $136,598,384 in 1853. The total amount they thus furnished in the twenty years commencing with 1838, has been $1,212,986,370, a sum exceeding by nearly $500,000,000, the whole assessed value in 1850 of all the property, real and personal, of the six States north of the Ohio. We hardly need to speculate very deeply on the possible progress of this commerce in the future; but, taking into view its past growth, the rapid influx of immigrants into our spacious and fertile territory, and the irrepressible energies of our own vigorous population, we may reasonably predict that the amount for the next twenty years will surpass that of the twenty years just expired, in a readily increasing ratio, so that it will rather exceed than fall short of *two thousand five hundred millions of dollars*, if, indeed, it do not transcend even that immense amount.

Much will doubtless depend on the vigilance and energy of the officers charged with the care of the Erie Canal, in keeping its navigation in perfect order; but with the increased expedition, power and efficiency, which steam must soon impart to the vessels on its ample volume, we may venture to predict that it will permanently maintain its position and ascendancy as the vital commercial artery of the continent. Its present performances as a food-bearing channel to the seaboard far outstrip those of the largest fleets, which carried the corn of Sicily, and Egypt and Asia to Imperial Rome in the zenith of its power. The weight of the commodities yearly floated on its surface surpasses that which is borne by the Baltic, and is steadily approaching that of the Mediterranean.

Nor are its labors employed alone in the carrying of food. Immense masses of the products of the forests of Michigan and Canada are also borne on its waters; and, what will surely arrest the attention of the American Congress, cargoes of cotton are now making their appearance on the canal, coming from the lower Mississippi and passing downward through the lakes.

We lay these facts, truly national in their character and significance, before the Legislature of the Union, and ask whether such a channel is not justly and fairly entitled, without further delay, to safe, capacious and accessible harbors at the points where the duty of New-York ceases, and that of the Union begins? If the time has not yet come, when will it arrive? When will the Union be more able to do the duty? When will it be more willing?

VII. In the same spirit of fidelity to the Union which New-York has ever manifested, she has wholly abstained from taking or seeking any unfair advantage of her sister States, either by discriminating tolls or otherwise, on the vast masses of property belonging to them, and carried on her canals.

Nay more: she has reduced her tolls to a point so low that they do not pay the interest of the cost on her canals, and hardly the interest on the debt incurred in their construction. Nor is this all. She has not only incorporated and consolidated large and powerful railway companies, extending from the ocean to the lakes, and lying immediately adjacent to her canals, but she has gratuitously and freely permitted them to compete for the transportation of products and commodities of every description, whether belonging to herself or her sister States. In a word, New-York throughout all her history, and amid all her efforts, which at times have been not a little arduous, has felt that the providential and predestined arrangement of the lands and waters of the continent had pointed, as with the finger of Heaven, to her territory as the chosen seat and centre of American commerce, imposing upon her public men the corresponding duty of recognizing her high destiny, and guiding their official action by no petty, mean, or narrow motive.

VIII. In conclusion, your memorialists earnestly contend, that if New-York, either by the steady perseverance with which she has prosecuted her public works, or the eminent success which has finally crowned her efforts, has in many degrees attracted the attention or won the respect of the nations of the earth, she has but increased the moral strength and elevated the public character of that Union of which she is an ever loyal member.

It would be but a low view of her canals to measure them only by their pecuniary results. Doubtless it was well to construct a work multiplying tenfold by its magic touch the preëxisting money value of the Hudson and the lakes—and it was also well, to conquer space and place an otherwise inaccessible interior-empire by the side of the ocean, thereby adding countless millions to its commercial power and consequent pecuniary wealth,—but it was better far to rear a structure to stand for all coming time a mark, a type, an ever-enduring record of the forecast and fortitude, power and wisdom of the generation which called it into being.

The Erie Canal forms part of the history not only of the State, but of the American Union and American civilization. Whether considered merely as a mechanical structure and labor-saving engine of commerce, or in its higher and nobler functions as a political organ, binding together the mighty members of our Continental Union, it may safely challenge comparison with any artificial channel of navigation on the face of the globe, certainly with any within the Christian world. It contains more water and floats more vessels than any canal in Europe. Of the 5,568 vessels entered on its register, 1,146 are larger than the ship in which COLUMBUS discovered America. Europe may possess two or three, possibly four, short canals of greater depth, but they have little length and no continental relations or importance.

The Caledonian Canal, uniting a few small lakes and cutting off a ragged little promontory, forming the northern end of Scotland, has hardly sufficient commerce or revenue to pay its yearly repairs.

The Ship Canal of Holland, at the Helder, is less than 50 miles long, and is only a local appendage to the port of Amsterdam.

We must seek for the compeers of the Erie Canal, where only they can exist, among the great Continental Canals of the world, connecting sea with sea, ocean with ocean, or great river systems with each other.

The Canal of Languedoc, (now the *Canal du Midi*,) offspring of COLBERT's wise and vigorous statesmanship and crowning glory of the reign of LOUIS XIV., unites the tributaries of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, but is only 130 miles long, and has but half the commerce or revenue of the Erie Canal.

The Canal of Ladoga, main trunk of the magnificent system of navigation provided for the Russian Empire by the genius of PETER the Great, connecting the Baltic with the immense and fertile valley of the Volga—the Mississippi of Eastern Europe—and bearing to his splendid capital the products of his vast Continental possessions, although its approaches do not surpass the Erie Canal, either in volume, commerce or revenue.

The noble river Rhine, the pride of the German world, flowing for more than five hundred miles through the dominions of seven sovereign Powers, zealously and sedulously maintaining and improving its navigation, affords a safe, navigable channel for the products of more than twenty millions of people, but the weight and value of their cargoes fall short of those carried by the Erie nearly two-thirds. In truth, to find a fitting parallel, we are driven to the farthest extremity of the Eastern Continent—even into China, just opening to American inspection. Six centuries ago, the grandson of the so-called barbarian, GENGHIS KHAN, constructed or enlarged the Grand Imperial Canal, sixteen hundred miles long, uniting the basins of two vast streams, the Blue and Yellow Rivers, coming down to the Ocean, like our own St. Lawrence and Missouri, from the inmost recesses of a Continent. Who will venture to ascertain or describe the enormous effects of that majestic work, truly imperial as well in fact as in name, in developing and advancing the marvelous civilization of that thickly teeming world? The portion of the Empire denominated by geographers, the "Plain of China," which most signally felt its influence, contains but 210,000 square miles, little more than the area between the Ohio and the Lakes, but nevertheless supports a population stated to be 197,000,000.

It might not become the public officers of a single State rashly to deal with figures and amounts like these, but they will venture to hope that statesmen are to be found in our national councils able and willing to look, with careful vision, over the Past, and clearly scan the Future; to survey the comparative anatomy of nations; to predict the changes in the political equilibrium of continents; who will surely feel the importance of a fact like this, and extract, in full measure, its largest instruction. In truth, the Congress of the United States has already commenced the process. The abstract of the American Census, prepared by their authority, boldly lifts the veil and discloses the stupendous fact, standing out sharp and unmistakable, that the American Union, at the close of only thirty-one years, will number 79,000,000, and at the end of only 61 years, 161,600,000. Where, then, shall we find our own great continental chain and channel of commerce? The earlier civilization of the Chinese Empire has given the Grand Imperial Canal 600 years the start, but is not the American now born who will live to see our great interior navigable waters, crowded by an immense population of unequaled activity and vigor, pressing hard, if not victorious in the race?

The authors of *The Federalist* in summing up the national possessions which the Union, as such, would distinctively enjoy, enumerate the Ocean Fisheries, the Mississippi, and the Lakes.

These, say they, are "RIGHTS OF THE UNION" as contradistinguished from the rights of any or either of the States.

Can the spirit of that Union be so abject, as to grasp the Right, and shrink from the appropriate and corresponding Duty? Will not every member of the American Congress claim on the contrary, the right to perform the duty as his highest privilege, his most enduring glory? The field of action now lies broad before him. He holds in his hands the Constitution of the United States, and the vast navigable waters of the United States, felicitously and harmoniously united, and standing before the world in splendid and beneficent conjunction. By a blessed Providence, Man has been permitted to join these immense instrumentalities together. Whether any human power shall be allowed to put them asunder, must now depend on the patriotism, the wisdom, and the firmness of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

WHOLESALE COUNTERFEITING.

Counterfeit Twenty Dollars on the State Bank, of Troy.

From the Troy Budget, Dec. 30.

The State Bank, of Troy, must be in excellent repute with the public. At least, the counterfeiting gentry think so, judging from the number of spurious State Bank bills put in circulation not only in this vicinity but in distant localities. Yesterday, a package of $450, made up of $20's on the State Bank,—an excellent counterfeit,—was sent from one of the Troy city banks to another. In all respects the resemblance of the counterfeit to the genuine is nearly exact. But the fears at first entertained—so accurate was the counterfeit—that the genuine plates of the Bank had been stolen,—were groundless. There is a difference in the plate of the two. On the right of the central figure of the vignette, is a ship. In the counterfeit, the shading of the ship on the water is much heavier than on the genuine. The general appearance of the counterfeit is a shade lighter than the genuine. The signatures of the officers on the counterfeit are nearly perfect. "A. WOTKYNS, President," is a perfect *fac-simile* except in the "K." "W. GAY, Cashier," is equally good, with the exception that the capital "G" in the counterfeit is not as graceful as the genuine. The package of $420 received yesterday, came from the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, where the bills had been taken as genuine. On Wednesday, the State Bank received a package of $700 from the Albany Clearing House. Thursday morning, the Commercial Bank received from the Metropolitan a package of $1,000, all in $20's, counterfeit on the State Bank, from same plate as above described. These discoveries have created considerable excitement among bank men, and the fear now is that the deficiencies in the counterfeit will be supplied.

The work of passing the counterfeit has doubtless been in progress for some time, and the first batch of the issue was doubtless got off at Cincinnati last week, when the fraud was detected, and a man giving his name as Bowman was arrested. The State Bank is well known throughout all the West, and its bills have long been acquaintances there. But it is probable that the mint of the counterfeiters is located in this State. The President and Cashier of the State Bank are in Albany to-day, looking after the genuine plates of the Bank. We are informed by the officers of the Bank that they will immediately retire all the $20's of the Bank, and a new issue from a fresh plate made. *Persons should refuse all $20's on the State Bank*. It is especially requested that those holding $20's on the State Bank will return the same to the Bank for redemption. This discovery was lucky for the State Bank. It will lose but a small sum—$1,000 or $1,200.

The money has, it is believed, been put in circulation mainly at the West. Produce dealers, drovers, brokers and banks at the West have, no doubt, suffered largely. The variation between the genuine and counterfeit is so slight as to render any comparative description useless. The genuine plates of the Bank are all safe at the Banking Department, Albany. Of course, it is impossible to say what amount of this spurious stuff has been issued. The probability is, that it is large, and that thousands and thousands of dollars of it are now circulating West and Southwest, where the Bank is well known. The Banks in all directions were telegraphed this morning. The Press can do the community no greater service than by warning against this most dangerous counterfeit. *Every bill on the State Bank of Troy should be refused.* Holders of the genuine have only to present the same at the State Bank Troy, where they will be promptly redeemed.

The Albany *Statesman* of Friday says:

"Our information is that the attention of the officers of the State Bank of Troy, was first called to these supposed counterfeits on their Bank, by the more than usual number of notes of that denomination, being presented through their exchanges. The Teller of the State Bank called the attention of the Cashier to the point and upon comparing the notes received with those in their own possession, there was not anything seen which could justify even a suspicion that they were counterfeit. The packages, including one sent from the Assorting House in this city, returned to those from whom they were received, have been returned, as we are told, on the suspicion only that they are counterfeit—and that suspicion based on the return of so large a number for redemption, and for no other cause. Indeed, so well have these counterfeits been executed that after a visit paid to the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department (where the suspicion of the fraud of some of the issues was expressed, but no positive evidence of adduced) the President and Cashier returned to Troy with a package of bills in their possession, all of which they believed to be genuine, but more than one-half of which subsequent investigation proved to be bogus. The aid of the microscope applied by JOHN E. GAVIT, Esq., of this city, discovered four points in which certain bills submitted to his inspection differed from the plate in the Bank Department. This investigation proved that a large quantity returned to the State Bank were bogus, and it also demonstrated that more than two-thirds of the Assorting-Bank package, which had been returned to them as bogus were genuine. The Troy *Budget* places great stress on the signatures to what the State Bank considered were bogus bills. Now the fact is, that the signatures of the President and Cashier to the bogus and genuine bills, are more uniform than the signatures to the genuine bills. We do not care to state what the points of difference between the bogus and genuine bills are. The security of the community consists in their refusal to take them—the Bank officers are well posted now as to the points of difference. We have already stated that of the $700 package sent up to the State Bank by the Assorting House of this City more than two-thirds were genuine. This money was received from a produce house in this City, traced thence to another house, and from thence to a house in Troy, by whom they were received, as we understand, from the State Bank. If this is so, the Assorting House escapes all loss. All will agree in one thing, that this is the most successful forgery ever practiced—and successfully, too—upon the paper currency of the State.

Curious Letter from a Suicide.

The Hon. JOHN A. TUCKER who committed suicide a few weeks ago in Georgia, left behind him the following letter addressed "to P. H. COLQUITT, Editor Columbus *Times*."

DAWSON, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 16.

I am about to do a thing which I have had in contemplation since 1848—viz.: to rid the world of me, and myself of an existence useless to me and derogatory to others. And Mr. Editor, how dare you or any of your readers say, it is weak, or wrong, or unmanly to perform the act that I am about to perform. Life is a burden to me—has been for years. I am driven on by a destiny I have no power to control. Don't say to me, "It is your fault—you could act differently." It is untrue. I always wished to act differently—I have prayed to act differently—I have prayed to God to help me to act differently. He knows my wish and purpose was to be a good man. This I have prayed for from boyhood; and yet I have not been a good man. "There is a divinity that shapes our ends." There is a power that drives us on like a feather before the wind, and we have as little power to direct our course as the feather in the gale.

Now, with all my sins, follies and vices clinging to my skirts, I am going unbidden into the presence of my God, to ask him why I am not the man I always desired to be; to ask what punishment I am to receive for knowing my duty, desiring to perform it, and yet not having the nerve to do it. Don't say I am drunk either, for it is not so. I tell you PEYTON COLQUITT, that I am doing this thing upon reflection. I lay all night thinking of it. I have looked at all the reasons for and against it. In some respects I have been a successful man. As certain as the world stands, I would beat the race for Judge by more than the Democratic majority. That is not the thing with me. I would not live to be President of the United States, unless I could be the man I wish to be. From a boy, I wished to be a great and good man—a man exerting a great salutary moral influence on mankind. But as it is, I am shedding death-shade and mildew from the high places in the land.

I would have waited till I got home, but I know it would not do. I would then never have discharged the duty I owe to myself and mankind. I could not part with my wife and little ones. Several times in the last few years I have prepared myself for this event at home, when my wife knew nothing of it. But to look at the children and hear them say "Pa," or to look at a smiling affectionate wife, that anticipated my wishes—that forgave a thousand follies—that never did an unkind act—I did not have the courage to proceed. But believing as I do, that my departure from this life will benefit my family, as well as others, I am going to die here to-day. I have plenty of friends who will be sorry for this; but to all of them I say, JOHN A. TUCKER never professed friendship to any one, that he deserted in the hour of trial. My wife and my little ones I commend to your care. TUCKER.

BURNS A HIGHLANDER.—DONALD ROSS of Toronto, a correspondent of the Montreal *Pilot*, says: "Although it may be known to some of your readers, I think as we are on the eve of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the birth-day of the poet BURNS, that it should be made known to the public generally, that ROBERT BURNS was really and truly of *Highland* descent! that his grandfather and great-grandfather were CAMPBELLS, residents in Glenorchy, Argyleshire, but on account of their attachment to the STUART family, they became obnoxious to the ARGYLE family, who offered a reward for their heads, 'dead or alive.' WALTER CAMPBELL, the poet's great-grandfather, consequently fled from the parish of Glenorchy and settled in the Lowlands, in the parish of Glenbervie, on the estate of a nobleman who was decidedly favorable to the Royal STUARTS. Rewards, however, being still offered for ARGYLE's subjects, WALTER CAMPBELL and his son changed their names from CAMPBELL to 'BURNESS,' by which latter name they were known in Glenbervie. (See statistical account of Scotland, late edition, vol. II. p. 119.) BURNS—the poet—in a letter to Lady WINIFRED MAXFIELD CONSTABLE, dated 16th December, 1789, admits that his predecessors were of Highland descent, and he boasts that they took the part of the STUARTS. He says: 'Though my fathers had not illustrious names and vast properties to hazard in the contest, though they left their humble cottage only to add so many suits more to the unnoted crowd, yet what they could they did, and what they had they lost, with unshaken firmness, they shook hands with ruin for what *they* esteemed the cause of their king and country.' (See *Chambers' Life of Burns*, 1852, vol. I. p. 333.)

Dr. JAMES BURNS, late Physician General of the Bombay Army, a near relative of the immortal poet, after the most minute inquiry and investigation of the records of the parishes of Glenbervie and Glenorchy, as also of the ARGYLE papers in Inverary Castle, was so satisfied that his own and the poet's grandfather were Highlanders of the name of CAMPBELL, that he applied to the Lord Lyons College at Edinburgh for a patent, which, after proof being led, was granted to him to resume the arms of the CAMPBELL family.—(See *Chambers*, vol. I. p. 353.)"

Naval Affairs—What Ships and Guns Our Navy Needs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the list of the present Commissioned Sea Officers of the Navy, I find there are 81 captains, 116 commanders and 339 lieutenants. In 1854, the year before the retired list was made out, there were 68 captains, 97 commanders, and 326 lieutenants, showing a gain of 13 captains, 19 commanders and 13 lieutenants. Pretty well. It is certainly not what the gentlemen expected when they undertook to "reorganize" the Navy. Indeed, there has been no reorganization, in one sense of the word, except, I believe, the doing away with the masters who are not in the line of promotion, for which, I believe, there was no law. This leaves the Navy with not two lieutenants to each captain or commander. Short commons. However, the supply of lieutenants can soon be made up from the Passed-Midshipmen. There will, probably, be no difficulty on that score.

The Navy is none too large, I mean in the *personnel*. We have long wanted a large Navy. My own idea always was that it would be better to build the Navy up to the officers than to cut the officers down to the ships and stations. Providence seems to have done more than was contemplated, and we have now a listt which makes it more necessary than ever that we should have an increase in the number of ships.

I have already intimated the kind of ships that, I think, should form the rank and file of the Navy. I have no objections to a few ships of rank as leaders, but the great body of the Navy, for the present, should be sailing vessels mounting twenty-four forty-two-pounders. I have my doubts about shell-guns. They have never been tried in action at sea. Shells have not as much weight and, consequently, not as much flight, I say nothing of accuracy, as solid shot. They are terrible things if you can stick them in the thick flesh of the ship, but the thing is to stick them just there. While you are manœuvring to blow up your enemy, he is battering you to pieces. My own opinion is in favor of solid shot, and I would have no mixed batteries—42-pounders, and nothing but them. Heavier guns, having heavier shot, are not only themselves less expeditiously handled, but a shot weighing more than 42 pounds cannot be well handled by a single man with the motion a ship will have under any circumstances, and with decks slipping from blood. We are understood as to the batteries—24 solid 42's.

Now for the size of the ships. Let them be long enough to berth the officers and men in the 'tween decks—no poops, no topgallant forecastles, no spar-decks; these are all cumbersome, in the way of working the ship and the guns, and anti-developers of smoke, which latter I hold to be of great importance in action, as do the additional weight of decks and part of decks in the speed of the ship. A clear, unbroken fighting deck. Now for the rigging. Let the rigging set up on the rail, like a merchantman's, and let it have no more rake than a merchantman's—no backstays—they are not necessary where the standing rigging is of the proper rake. I attach considerable importance to breast backstays, because, besides being in the way and troublesome, they hold wind in chasing by the wind. Poops, spar-decks, decks, topgallant forecastles, breast backstays, whatever can, by possibility, be dispensed with, should be, to aid in the speed, to say nothing else, of the ship. Speed is a "great matter" to a cruising ship. You not only want to be able to compass the enemy's trade, which, by the way, is but a small part of a cruiser's business, but, you want, as PAUL JONES said, to go into harm's way, and when there, if necessary, to make your escape. There will be single-decked line-of-battle ships. They will be competent to any duty proportioned to their number of guns. They will be the finest ships in the world. You may multiply these ships to almost any extent and be sure you always have an effective Navy so far as they are concerned. Take care that they have six feet clear in the 'tween decks so as to be airy and healthy. Do not let anybody coax you into just putting a poop and topgallant forecastle on these ships, and mounting a gun there to give the ship a broadside of 14 guns. It involves more men, interferes with berthing, diminishes by the consumption of provisions the duration of the cruise. You want ships that can go into distant seas on their resources, and keep their stations long enough to do some work.

Now, Sir, I would like you to move Congress to lay down twelve such ships to begin with. It will take some time to build them, but when they make their appearance they will be the delight of naval men. SPECTATOR.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS FOR JANUARY.

The Court of General Sessions will open for the January term of the New Year, at 11 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, the new District-Attorney, will make his first appearance as public prosecutor. Report speaks favorably of this gentleman's abilities to fill the distinguished post to which he has been elected. It will give general satisfaction to the public to know that he has retained the services of the talented and energetic Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. John Sedgwick, who has already had four years experience in that position, and whose superior as a criminal lawyer, cannot be found in this City. With the increase of population, crime certainly does not diminish, but heavy as the monthly calendar always is, the zeal of Recorder BARNARD, (who has adopted a rule which other Judges would do well to follow, of never postponing a single case to the ensuing day, unless absence of witnesses, severe illness of counsel, or other material cause renders such postponement inevitable,) has always proved equal to the onerous duties imposed upon the Court. The following is the calendar of prisoners to be tried in this January Term:

Grand larceny, 31; felonious assault and battery, 9; robbery, 3; forgery, 22; burglary, 24; abandonment, 5; arson, 3; false pretences, 3; murder, 12; felony, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; perjury, 1; bastardy, 1. Total, 127.

Among the murder cases to be tried are those of Thompson, Fox and Moore, indicted for the homicide of Stackpole, at a target excursion at the River House, Harlem, in November last; of Stephens, the alleged wife-poisoner; of Michael Flynn, for the murder in the Fourth Ward; of Michael Forrest, Charles McDermott, and the four Italians for the homicide at Yorkville. Probably the indicted City officials, Devlin, Turner, Farley & Co., will also be tried this term.

COURT OF APPEALS—DEC. 3.

DECISIONS.

Judgments affirmed with costs.—People *vs.* McCumber; Vickers *vs.* Blydenburg; Betts *vs.* Hoyt; Watson *vs.* Mayor of Albany; Snyder *vs.* Mayor of Albany, two causes; Bliven *vs.* Mayor of Albany, two causes; Spencer *vs.* Ballou; Bodine *vs.* Moore; Bartle *vs.* Gilman; Hamilton *vs.* Taylor; Allen *vs.* Williams; Whinfield *vs.* Vincent; Rooney *vs.* Second-avenue Railroad; Walrath *vs.* Redfield; Lemon *vs.* Trull; Secor *vs.* Pell; Watson *vs.* Fitzsimmons; Plumb *vs.* Catskill Mutual Insurance Company; Wheaton *vs.* Gates; Bowen *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Steves *vs.* Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Company; Methodist Episcopal Church *vs.* Barker and others; Brewster *vs.* Baker; Birdsall *vs.* Smith; Clark *vs.* Owen; Hunt *vs.* City of Utica; Potter *vs.* Hearald; Amenn *vs.* Crosby; Sackett's Harbor Bank Company *vs.* Codd; Benson *vs.* Carpenter, with $100 damages; Day *vs.* Roth, with 5 per cent. damages; Wright *vs.* Baldwin, with 5 per cent. damages; Avery *vs.* Lyon, with 10 cent. damages; Geer *vs.* Pignolet, with 10 per cent. damages; Stilwell *vs.* Hurlburt, with 10 per cent. damages; Clifford *vs.* Blodgett, with 10 per cent. damages; Stoddard *vs.* Warner, with 10 per cent damages; Baker *vs.* Caulkins, with 10 per cent. damages; Paterson *vs.* Richards, with 10 per cent. damages; Cook *vs.* Litchfield, with 10 per cent. damages; Fisk *vs.* Carmichael, with 10 per cent. damages.

Judgment reversed with new trial ordered.—People *vs.* Ruloff.

Judgment reversed with new trial ordered, cost to abide event.—Yale *vs.* Dederer; Lockwood *vs.* Thorn; Guernesey *vs.* Village of Norwich; Skinion *vs.* Kelly; Du Puy *vs.* Singer; Hoe *vs.* Sanburn; Buck *vs.* Burke; Suydam *vs.* Barber; Westcott *vs.* Thompson; Nicoll *vs.* Michael; Chaffner *vs.* Cattaraugus Mutual Insurance Company; Brown *vs.* the same; Campbell *vs.* Rawdon; Boldt *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Lakeman *vs.* Grinnell; Button *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company.

Judgment final against plaintiff, with costs.—Hoyt *vs.* Sheldon.

Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant, with costs.—Farnham *vs.* Gates.

Appeal dismissed with costs.—People *ex rel.*, Green *vs.* Del Vecchio.

Judgment of General and Special Term reversed and remitted for new reference according to Judge Denio.—United States Trust Company *vs.* United States Fire Insurance Company, and 20 other causes with the same plaintiffs.

Judgment of General Term reversed and Special Term affirmed, with costs.—Reed *vs.* Stryker; Smith *vs.* Jenkins.

Reargument ordered—Briggs *vs.* Palmer, special receiver; Jewett *vs.* Benning; Baker *vs.* City of Utica; Gould *vs.* Chapin; Hauftman *vs.* Catlin; Chautauque County Bank *vs.* Ridley; Smith *vs.* Grant; Smith *vs.* Seaman.

Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.—Cook *vs.* New-York Floating Dock Company.

R. F. HICKS, Clerk.

NEW-YORK INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—The work has been suspended upon the building at Binghamton until Spring. About 400,000 bricks have been laid, and 50,000 feet of stone. The Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, the late and first President of the Asylum, remembered this excellent institution in his will, and it will share with others the benefit of his liberality and discrimination.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—MARRIED RAKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—HUNCHBACK—MY OVERCOAT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LUCRETIA BORGIA—MAZEPPA.

BOWERY THEATRE—CAPTAIN KYD—PO-CA-HON-TAS—TWO BUZZARDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—PANORAMA OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday, Jan. 5, will close at the New-York Post Office at 8¾ A. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fillibusters have failed again—at least, that portion of them which left Mobile on the schooner *Susan*—not through the interference of either the British or the American naval forces, but through the wreck of their crazy craft. The correspondent of the Associated Press at Belize, Honduras, writes, under date of Dec. 20, that the schooner *Susan* was wrecked on the Glovers, a coral reef situated sixty miles from Belize, on the morning of the 16th. The passengers were saved, but the vessel was a total loss. The commander of the schooner endeavored to charter another vessel to proceed with his passengers, but was unsuccessful. The use of the British war-steamer *Basilisk* was tendered by Governor SEYMOUR, of Belize, to convey them to any Southern port of the United States, notwithstanding their true character was represented to him—he preferring to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation. They accordingly, as we learn from a subsequent dispatch, went on board the *Basilisk*, and arrived at Mobile on Saturday, having been treated on the passage with the greatest courtesy by the British officers. Previous to the reception of the above intelligence, a dispatch from New-Orleans led us to believe that a successful landing of the party had been made. It announced that a schooner had arrived from Ruatan, which reported that the *Susan* had landed her passengers at Puerto Cabello, and that they forthwith prepared to cross the country to Leon. On the strength of this dispatch, the friends of General WALKER in Washington became highly elated, and divulged somewhat more, probably, of the objects of the expedition than they would have been likely to do, had the true state of affairs been known.

The R. M. steamship *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, with three days' later European advices, which are quite interesting. Cotton had still further advanced, while Breadstuffs and Provisions continued exceedingly dull. The London Money market on Friday, the 17th, closed flat with a tendency to depression in the Funds. An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 15th, at which a report of the condition of its affairs, pecuniarily, was made. The total receipts of the Company on its capital have been £387,479, and the expenditures £364,046, the balance on hand being £8,449—against which, however, there are various outstanding liabilities. The late Electrician of the Company, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, announced the establishment of another Company, and made proposals for a fusion, but it was decided that while the application to Government for aid was pending, it would be improper to entertain such proposals. The Reform movement was still progressing, and Mr. BRIGHT had addressed meetings at Edinburg and Manchester. The arrests of members of the Phœnix Club in Ireland still continued. Seventeen persons had been arrested in Belfast, in addition to those at Cork, and Government was expected to issue a Special Commission for the trial of the prisoners. The *Constitution*, a paper published at Cork, asserts that the treason was carried much further than was suspected, there being daily and nightly drillings, pikes being manufactured, and arms being imported from America, the use of which was taught. The condition of Italy is represented to be growing more and more serious every day—the impression being general that a political crisis is at hand. The emancipation schemes of the Emperor of Russia were being strenuously opposed by the nobility, among whom a powerful party is said to have been found, entertaining a project for increasing their power and diminishing that of the Emperor. A variety of other interesting intelligence will be found embodied in our dispatch.

The ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of the new Governor took place on Saturday in the Assembly Chamber at the State Capitol. An immense concourse of people were present, hundreds being unable to obtain admission to the room. After the oath of office had been administered, Governor KING addressed a congratulatory speech to Governor MORGAN, which was responded to by the latter in suitable terms. After the ceremonies of the inauguration, a large number of citizens were received by Governor MORGAN in the Executive Chamber.

We have from Washington rumors to the effect that a formidable protection movement is about to be inaugurated by the iron-interest—a secret convention of iron-masters being called, which will assemble to-day at the National Capitol. Ex-Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, is announced to deliver an address before them this evening.

The late troubles and alleged outrage in Kansas engaged the attention of the Cabinet last week—an official report of the occurrences having been received. It was determined to adopt means to bring MONTGOMERY and BROWN, the alleged leaders of the predatory bands, to speedy justice, and orders to that effect have been forwarded to the United States Marshal of the Territory. If one-half that is alleged against BROWN and MONTGOMERY is true, this action should have been taken a long time ago.

Accounts from Kansas and Nebraska papers, which we copy in this morning's TIMES, present flattering pictures of the abundance of gold found in the mines of both those Territories. The news has caused no little excitement in that region, and a large emigration will doubtless take place in the Spring to the new diggings.

The first reports of the late railroad disaster in Georgia, on the road between Columbus and Macon, were very much exaggerated, though the actual condition of matters, as we intimated on Saturday, is bad enough. The cars were precipitated a distance of thirty feet into a running stream. Seventeen persons in all, at last accounts, were supposed to have lost their lives, and twelve bodies had been recovered. The road is said to have been washed away, at different points, to the extent of forty miles.

We have news from Jamaica to Dec. 18, by an arrival at this port. The importance of mail communication with the United States had been again suggested by the Governor in a Message to the Legislature. A great deal of injury to property had resulted from heavy rains in the month of November. The Botanic Garden at Bath had been destroyed. The crops, however, were not seriously injured.

The number of disasters to steamers, river-boats and other craft upon the Western rivers during the year 1858 is stated at 245. Twenty-seven boats were burned, there were 27 collisions, 108 were sunk on rocks and snagged, or ran into the bank; there were 10 explosions, and the number of lives lost was 346. Aggregate amount of damage, $1,414,000. The marine losses upon American vessels alone for the year 1858 are stated to be about five millions of dollars.

An engine-house, two stories high, built of brick, was blown up by gas so thoroughly, on Saturday afternoon, in Worcester, Mass., that scarcely one brick remains in its original place. A large school-house, about twenty feet distant, also had its windows on every side pretty thoroughly smashed, and was otherwise injured. All the neighboring houses suffered somewhat in the same manner. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be a leakage of gas from the main pipe into the cellar, from which it communicated with a fire which had been built on the premises. The entire damage is estimated at $10,000.

PLIMPTON'S Secretary Bedstead Manufactory, at Westfield, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

The City was unusually quiet yesterday. After the fatiguing pleasures of New-Year's day, everybody was disposed to have a literal day of rest. Notwithstanding the whole population of New-York and Brooklyn gave themselves up to a day of enjoyment, and a vast number of drinking houses and refreshment saloons kept open house, and supplied drinks free to all comers, there were very few disturbances, and no rows of a serious nature. Owing to the inattention and general recklessness of such a holiday, New-Year's Day has frequently been marked by a disastrous conflagration; but none occurred this year, and the festivities passed off without any event of an unpleasant character to detract from the pleasures of the occasion. "Calling" was kept up with the old Knickerbocker spirit, the usual receptions were had by the Mayor and public officers, and the greatest decorum appears to have been observed in all quarters.

An immense number of weather-bound vessels of various kinds had been detained from going to sea during the fogs of last week, but the greater part of them got off on Saturday, and the rest of them yesterday. All the Sound boats resumed their regular trips on Saturday.

Our Highways.

We publish to-day a very able and interesting paper on the present condition and prospective importance of our great Canal system, in the shape of a memorial addressed by the Canal Board of this State to Congress, praying that the harbors at Buffalo and Oswego on the Lakes Erie and Ontario may be put into perfect order by the National Government; and that the Canal Board of New-York may be reimbursed for certain monies by them expended upon the harbor of Buffalo in particular. This memorial has been drawn up by the Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, of this City, and, as we need hardly say, is a masterpiece in its way, ample in style, fertile of statesmanlike suggestions, strong in argument. Mr. RUGGLES makes his facts eloquent, and the whole history of the world converges upon the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego, under the graceful magic of his pen, as naturally as if New-York were indeed the summit and the flower of the world's experience. For us New-Yorkers and for our instruction the grandson of GENGHIS KHAN exchanged the sword for the spade in China, six centuries ago; for us PETER the Great opened the gates of the Lake Ladoga; for us COLBERT joined the Gulf of the Garonne with the great inland sea. As a picture of the glorious future that beckons this people onward in the way of honorable enterprise, as a homage to the wisdom that gave us our first impulse in the past, Mr. RUGGLES' memorial merits the most careful perusal. That it will persuade Congress to pay us back the sums we have laid out upon the harbor of Buffalo, however, we own we are not so sanguine as for a moment to imagine. Money expended upon a Presidential election in Pennsylvania or elsewhere may not unreasonably be expected to find its way back at some future day to the pockets of its adventurous owners. But when New-York undertook to do at Buffalo what it was the duty of the Union to do not for herself only, but for the nation—she literally cast her bread upon the waters, and she must look to the waters of Lake Erie and the West, alone, for her final repayment.

The general Constitutional question of the duties of the National Government in relation to the Lake ports it is, however, very well to ventilate; and we trust that the power with which Mr. RUGGLES has treated this question may attract to it the attention which its importance deserves. It has a larger and wider bearing upon the commercial interests of the country at large than may at first be clearly seen.

That the development of our inland commerce has come, by the force of circumstances, to depend almost absolutely upon the intelligence and scientific economy that shall now be bestowed in the management of our means of internal communication, is a truth that cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind. We have seen our trade grow up and expand with such a splendor of increment during the last ten years, that we have almost begun to believe ourselves absolved from all thought as to the ways and channels along which this prosperous traffic is to move. We regard our Lakes, our Canals, our Railways, as established facts, upon which we may count as surely as upon the very atmosphere we breathe, and on the waters of the oceans themselves. Yet there is not one component part of this great system of our highways which is not menaced with inadequacy to the demands of our commerce from one or another cause perfectly within our control. Look, for instance, at our railways. For the last ten years we have been netting the country over with railway lines, with not one of which can our traffic now afford to dispense. Yet, what is the present condition of these lines? Grave and alarming as the statement is, we are yet compelled to say that there is not a single one of the great arterial lines of railway in this country upon which, under the present conditions of its existence, we can count as a healthy and profitable interest. Within the past few months we have seen the stock of the Illinois Central Road, originally constructed with the most brilliant guarantees of success, suffer a gradual decline of more than 70 per cent in the markets; and we see the same road, in the face of a supposed revival of traffic, forced to cross the Atlantic for a new loan to meet the pressing exigences of the hour. We have seen the magnificent Erie Railway paralyzed in the midst of the prosperity of 1857, virtually anticipating the financial crash of that year. These two corporations, representing a joint capital more than twice as large as that of the old Bank of the United States, are steadily sinking out of the power of any probable traffic to revive them, and maintain a sort of spasmodic existence wholly in virtue of the facilities extended by the Banking interest, which finds itself encumbered with a plethora of capital, and therefore loans from day to day to any borrowers, the money which a single month of genuine mercantile activity would suddenly summon back to its legitimate employments. The condition of these roads is, moreover, but typical of that of the vast majority of our public highways of all sorts at the present moment. While money may be had in abundance at the almost unprecedented rate in this country of 3 *per cent.*, we have the first bonds of this class of property, even of the soundest roads, going a-begging in the market at a heavy depreciation. Nor is there any immediate prospect of improvement before us. For the whole condition of the world's commerce concurs to impose upon 1859 the responsibility and the consequences of the recklessness and ignorance of the years in which everybody thought himself quite safe in building any railroad to run anywhere, on anybody's capital which he could possibly borrow. A sudden European war, conjuring away the effect of the splendid European harvests of the past Summer, might perhaps alleviate the distresses of our public-carriers for a time, by giving us high prices in provisions and enabling our vendors to pay high carriage tolls. But this would not reach the root of the evil, which lies in the original thriftlessness and the subsequent bad policy of our railway financiering. For this, nothing but a radical reformation of the whole interest can atone, and that reformation nothing but a now inevitable crisis seems likely to bring about.

The call of our canals for help upon the National Government is but a symptom of the extent to which ignorantly selfish adventures, and headlong competition, fostered by the speculative passions of thoughtless capitalists, have interfered with the health of our whole system of internal communications. The experience of 1857 rather revealed the gravity than exhausted the virulence of the disorders thus engendered; and whatever Congress may do, or forbear to do, with the harbors of our Lakes, the eloquence of Mr. RUGGLES will not be thrown away if it arouses us seriously to take the measure of the justice we have done, and of the opportunities we have afforded, to the natural development of our industry and our production.

The Dangers and Defences of Our City.

There is a portion of the Report of the Secretary of War, made to the President on the 1st of December, and submitted to Congress at the opening of the present Session, possessing peculiar interest to the people of New-York; and which should attract the attention of our citizens, and especially of those officers of our militia to whom, if a war should occur with any formidable European power, will of necessity be entrusted its defence; for it cannot be expected that a regular army, commanded by regular officers, could be maintained in our vicinity, for that purpose. The following extract from the Report is the part we allude to:

> "In proportion as our seaports increase in wealth they will increase the incentive which would incline our maritime rivals to resort, in case of war, to a revival upon our shores of the system which they pursued at Sebastopol, Kinburn, Odessa, Sweborg and Bomarsund with such destructive effect.
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> In my last report I alluded to the militia as the proper reliance against similar attempts; but much depends upon the maturing and providing for beforehand, at each probable point of attack, of some plan of action which shall enable them to compete on equal terms with the veteran armies of Europe. Our railroads are indeed capable of transporting to the scene of action great bodies of men, but beyond certain limits the very numbers of raw troops become disadvantageous, and 50,000 militia would do better service, if managed so as to profit by the markmanship and intelligence of the individuals, than 100,000 of the same who should attempt to outmanœuvre a well disciplined regular army.
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> For example, we may reasonably apprehend that New-York might be the object of an expedition, which would debark a large army on Long Island; the enemy could then march on Brooklyn, and, if victorious, could either bombard that city and New-York, and destroy the Navy-yard, or exact a heavy contribution. A line of field works around Brooklyn would, however, obviate such a calamity, for it would compensate its defenders for their inferiority in the habit of war; and such a line could be thrown up and armed in a few days.
>
> It must be considered, however, that the growth of the city has already overspread the positions which the original topography of the vicinity indicated as most advantageous for such a line, and that at the present rate the only ones which remain available may be found, when the emergency arrives, similarly occupied.
>
> I, therefore, recommend Congress to take steps to secure the key-points, at least, of the really fine position in question, by reserving a few plots of ground, to be occupied, when the occasion requires, by redoubts.
>
> Similar views to the above are advanced more elaborately in Memoirs, which have been submitted to this department; among others in one on the defences of New-York, which has been addressed to me by Lieutenant MORTON, of the Engineer Corps, and which I recommend for your consideration. The plan it proposes for the location and combination of the defensive works around Brooklyn appears to be practical and judicious."

The "Memoir" referred to is printed with other documents appended to the Report, and we have also seen a pamphlet copy, printed in September last by order of the Secretary of War, to whom it was addressed. Mr. MORTON, the author of the Memoir, is a First-Lieutenant of Military Engineers in the United States Army; is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and was for some time an Assistant Professor of Engineering at that Institution. He is now engaged in superintending the erection and repair of light-houses on the coast between this City and Boston. Although a young man, he has made his mark as possessing very respectable abilities and attainments, and, certainly, individuality of character and independence. In June, 1857, while acting as an instructor at West Point, at the request of the Board of Visitors he prepared, and submitted for its consideration, his views in relation to contemplated reforms in the systems and courses of instruction then pursued at that School. His hastily written paper received the formal approbation of the Board, and a resolution was unanimously passed requesting its publication with the Report of the Board, and explicitly declaring a concurrence in the opinions therein advanced. His paper is to be found in the documents printed by Congress relating to West Point at the last session of Congress. It is noted for its advocacy of a new programme of instruction, discarding, in a great degree, the old systems of Europe, and substituting in their place what he designates as the *American Art of Engineering and Fortification.* It comprises Indian and frontier warfare, and other systems of attack and defence peculiarly applicable to this country, including also our sea-coast defences. The idea is suggested in his paper of having perfect models made of each of our fortresses, and also topographical models of its vicinage, and that every cadet should be specially instructed as to the theory of the defence of each fortress, with the aid of such models. We regard this suggestion as highly important. Lieut. MORTON seems to think that the study of military engineering at West Point could be made more agreeable to the student, and that he would be more likely to retain any information he may acquire there on such topics, if the lessons he receives were more connected with the history of our own country, and illustrated by the experience of American officers in the wars anterior to the Revolution, in that eight years' struggle, and in the different contests we have since been engaged in, instead of their being taught such art from the antiquated treatises of VAUBAN, and other European engineers of bye-gone ages, or compilations from them. We are not surprised to learn that the advancing in this young gentleman of such notions, is considered by some to be rather presumptuous, and that he has encountered no little acrimonious feeling for his want of delicacy, and want of modesty in the premises. But it seems that he is not daunted by such opposition, for in January, 1858, he followed up his first assault upon old fogyism, by a letter addressed to Secretary FLOYD, "presenting for his consideration a new plan for the fortification of certain points of the seacoast of the United States," which was printed in pamphlet form, by order of the Secretary, and therefore, it may be presumed, with his approbation. We learn, however, that this letter has likewise been characterized as the extremity of effrontery, by some who deem nothing proper unless it is sent through the appropriate "circumlocution office" at Washington, and without the *imprimatur* of the officials in such office.

In the third of his publications, to which we have already alluded, the author suggests that for the defence of Williamsburg, Brooklyn and New-York, a line of redoubts should be constructed extending from Fort Hamilton, on the Narrows, to near the head of the Fly or Flushing Creek. He suggests that this line should be located within cannon shot of the coast, the redoubts to be at a distance of nearly a mile from each other, at eligible points, and that they should be connected by an earthwork bank to be hereafter thrown up. The number of redoubts contemplated to be made will not exceed fifteen, and as but little stone will be required in their construction, the cost of each, it is estimated, will not exceed ten thousand dollars. The cost of making the connecting line of each bank and the *fosse* in front of it is not estimated, as it is not contemplated to make such embankment at present, and as it can be readily thrown up when required by an emergency in a few days, by the militia force called out for the defence of the City.

Lieut. MORTON insists that recent experience at Sebastopol and Bomarsund, Kinburn, Sweaborg and elsewhere, in the Old World, has exploded the old notion of the superiority of brick or stone fortifications to earthworks, and especially to resist such attacks as only can be made against this City. Whether this young American engineer will reach the distinction of being the Yankee Todtleben, or not, is perhaps a secondary and unimportant question, upon which there will, doubtless, be great discrepancies of opinion, and we suspect there will be many dissentients as to his being so entitled, particularly among engineers and teachers of the old school. But we cannot commend too strongly to the militia officers of this City and its neighboring towns a careful perusal of his "Memoir."

They should fulfill the duty of bringing to the aid of the Federal Government their best judgments, formed upon deliberate reflection. The idea that the only function of a militia officer is to decorate himself in a gaudy uniform, bedizened with gold or silver tinsel, a chapeau of indescribable shape, adorned with ostrich-feathers, to don jack-boots, with spurs, and then to tie a red sash around his belly, and tie himself to a broad-sword, is ridiculous. The system of defence proposed is founded altogether upon the hypothesis that the militia are to be mainly relied upon to repel invasions and attacks against this City. In connection with this idea we would suggest that to each militia corps of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and New-York, and of their vicinity, should be assigned its appropriate place on such proposed line of defence, at which it may rally on occasion, without the delay of previous designation by "orders," &c.; and also that, to familiarize them with such points, their usual rendezvous, parade and target-firings in time of peace should generally be at those points. The same idea is hinted at in the "Memoir," but not as fully as it should be. This is an important subject, and we should not forget the old and approved maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war."

The New British Minister.

Lord NAPIER, it appears, is, after all, merely to execute an exchange of positions with a nobleman higher in the diplomatic service of England, as well as in technical rank, than himself. Instead of making way for a youthful Secretary just advanced to the Peerage, like Lord LYONS, Lord NAPIER succeeds at the Hague one of the most accomplished of English Ministers, the Hon. Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE, now become, by the death of his father, Lord DUNFERMLINE. The Legations of England in Holland and the United States are of equal diplomatic dignity, while those of our own people who are curious in such matters may gratify themselves with the knowledge that we lose a Scottish Peer only to gain a Peer of Parliament in his place.

Lord DUNFERMLINE, second baron of the title, born in 1804, succeeded to the estates and honors of his father (who was raised to the peerage on retiring from the Speakership of the House of Commons in 1839) but a few months since. He bears a name already well known in American history, through the disastrous campaign of General JAMES ABERCROMBIE against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in the old French war: and is the grandson of the heroic Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE, the victor of Alexandria and deliverer of Egypt from the arms of France, who deserves even a higher fame as the noble chieftain who refused to execute in Ireland the commands of a fierce and bigoted Ministry during the Irish Rebellion of 1796. The title of Lord ABERCROMBIE, won by the great deeds of this celebrated General, is borne now by the nephew of the present Lord DUNFERMLINE, a boy of 19.

Lord DUNFERMLINE is a Knight Commander of the Bath in the Civil Class, that honor having been conferred upon him for diplomatic services in 1851. He is a diplomatist of recognized ability—a man of family, and in every way a most acceptable representative of the Government which commissions him to replace the present gifted and popular Envoy of England at Washington. There is nothing in his antecedents, or in the character of the position from which Lord DUNFERMLINE comes, to justify the rumor that Lord NAPIER'S recall is to be taken as a token of displeasure with his course in this country on the part of Lord DERBY'S Cabinet.

THE NEGROES OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The issue in regard to Senator DOUGLAS' slaves has advanced another step toward adjustment. Dr. BRAINARD, who originally told the story, and who, it was said, gave Mr. SLIDELL for his authority, has just issued a card denying the complicity of that gentleman, and assuming the entire responsibility. The statement was, it may be remembered, that upon the plantation held by Mr. DOUGLAS as trustee in Mississippi, the negroes were very badly treated—with much less clemency, in fact, than they had been under previous masters. Told at the moment Mr. DOUGLAS was stumping a State of Free-soil proclivities, the slander was calculated to do much mischief. Doubtless it did diminish the number of DOUGLAS representatives. But the canvass is now over. Mr. SLIDELL repudiates the story, and demands that BRAINARD shall exonerate him. The latter finds no possible chance for escape. He does what he can. In relieving the Senator from Louisiana of the burden, he takes care to reduce it to nothing before strapping it, where it belongs, upon his own shoulders. It now appears that the most and the worst that Dr. BRAINARD was ever prepared to say, and that only from common rumor, was, that the negroes in question had been removed from a plantation in North Carolina to that in Mississippi. The rest, exerting a faculty of inference not at all uncommon, he had taken for granted. No one had told him the blacks were in a more pitiable condition; but as the plantation life of the slave is understood to be less desirable in Mississippi than in the State whence the DOUGLAS negroes came, it was an easy generalization to say, the latter fared deplorably and were less generously treated than before. Such is the last corrected and revised edition of Dr. BRAINARD'S romance of Southern life. It will now perhaps cease to circulate.

New-Year's Day.

The eyes of old men are not blessed by the sight of so many rainbows in the sky as greeted their early visions of life, and it is very natural, therefore, that they should complain that New-Year's day is not now what it used to be; but to the young and the impartial, New-Year's is still the radiant day it ever was. Most certainly it was never observed with more hilarity and joyousness, more generally, and with such a fury for calling, than it was in New-York and Brooklyn on Saturday. It was a day, too, to try the soul of a Mark Tapley, for the streets were ankle-deep with mud, and the heavens wept over the City as if the New-Year were grieving at the prospect before it. All those amiable people who had been hoping it would rain cats and dogs, merely because they wanted a reasonable apology for not calling on their lady friends, were in a state of great glee early in the morning at the dismal prospect for a wet day.

A snow-storm is not unusual on New-Year's day, but a miserable, soaking, pelting rain was a phenomenon which no one was prepared for. It was destructive to the hopes of a million of innocent people whose brilliant anticipations were drowned in the remorseless shower. Ladies contemplated with dismay the prospect of a regiment of muddy boots marching into their parlors, and thought with horror of moist coats and dripping umbrellas. But everybody hoped for the best, and before the hour for calling had arrived, the leaden aspect of the sky began to give indications of the silver lining on the hither side, and the cerulean beyond; the sullen rain gradually diminished to a fine drizzle, and the parted clouds let in upon us a gleam of sunshine before noon.

The countenance of the City lighted up at once, umbrellas disappeared from the streets, splendid equipages began to rattle through the avenues, Young New-York suddenly emerged into the encouraging sunshine, and a thousand bell pulls simultaneously commenced a tintabulation, from the High Bridge to the Battery, which did not cease until near midnight.

There was a suggestion made last year that it would be necessary, before another year had passed, to employ the telegraph in sending New-Year calls from one end of the City to the other; but our population has not increased to that extent yet, and the good old custom of calling in person was kept up on Saturday with as much spirit and good-nature as at any time since the days of the old Dutch Burghers. The weather was dubious until after 12 o'clock, when the wind had veered round to the westward, the clouds disappeared, and the rest of the day was as pleasant and cheerful as could be desired.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This establishment will reopen for a brief season of six nights on Thursday. BALFE'S opera of the "Bohemian Girl" will be the first production. PICCOLOMINI and BRIGNOLI sustain the principal characters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The "Merchant of Venice" (with Mr. WALLACK as *Shylock*) commences its fourth week to-night. The houses have been brilliant, and several novelties in preparation and readiness are postponed.

LAURA KEENE'S.—That pertinacious "American Cousin" of ours is still the attraction here. He has amused the public for eleven consecutive weeks.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The "Hunchback" will be played here to-night, with Miss FANNY MORANT as *Julia*. Mr. MOLLENHAUER'S excellent orchestra is quite an attraction at this house.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The remarkably fine circus performances at this house come to a close on Saturday next. The best of riders, gymnasts and acrobats are to be seen at the Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—That astonishingly accomplished troupe of children, the Zavistowski Ballet and Pantomime Company, and the Wren Juvenile Comedians, appear here every afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON, the tragic actress, with her highly trained horses *Alexander* and *Black Eagle*, appears here to-night in the drama of "Mazeppa." The announcement will excite all the curiosity of the frequenters of this establishment. The tragedy of "Lucretia Borgia" will also be performed.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Three attractive pieces will be presented here to-night: "Captain Kyd," "Pocahontas" and the "Two Buzzards."

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—A fine programme of Ethiopian minstrelsy, with the piece called "Southern Life" will be performed here to-night.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—A splendid and varied bill is provided here to-night, with all the star artists.

READINGS.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will commence a course of Readings on Thursday next. The excessive popularity of the previous series leaves no doubt about the acceptability of the present one.

The New City Government.

The newly elected City officials took possession of their respective offices on New-Year's Day. Mr. JOHN CLANCY, County Clerk elect, received the oath from Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, the retiring incumbent. Mr. CLANCY then administered the oath to his Deputy, Mr. DAVID A. FOWLER, who occupied the same position under Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. JOHN KELLY, the Sheriff elect, and his Deputies, were then sworn in. The new and popular incumbent of the Sheriffalty was greeted and congratulated by a crowd of friends, all of whom were received in the Sheriff's office with great cordiality. Mr. KELLY has carried out the principle of rotation in office, for the purpose of rewarding those friends who supported his election, and contributed to his success. His appointments are as follows:

Counsel—Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel.
Under Sheriff and Deputy—Frederick L. Vultee.
General Deputies—Hugh Crombie, Thomas Dunlap, Hugh Kelly, Aaron B. Lawrence, Joseph Cornell, Bernard Reilly, Henry Dreher, Thomas S. Murphy, Samuel Anderson.
Deputies for Serving Summons—Michael Smith and Robert Sutherland.
Deputies for Serving Jurors—Bradford, Jones, Redmond and McManus.
Keeper of the County Jail—Norman McLeod.
Deputy to Convey Prisoners to Sing Sing—William Dunham.
Deputies to attend Marine Court—Michael Shandley, Wash. Q. Hutton.
Equity Clerk—John J. V. Westervelt.
Auctioneers for Sales in Equity—James M. Miller and Wm. McIlviley.
Accountant—Joel O. Stevens.
Collector—James Watson.

The new Coroners, Messrs. GAMBLE and O'KEEFE and Drs. SCHIRMER and JACKSON, commenced their duties on Saturday. Dr. SCHIRMER has appointed Dr. BOUTON his assistant; Dr. JACKSON has appointed Dr. O'HANLON; Mr. O'KEEFE, Dr. GALLAGHER; and Mr. GAMBLE, Dr. W. BEACH, Jr. The only Coroner reelected was Mr. GAMBLE.

Mr. WATERBURY, the new District-Attorney, was sworn in on Saturday, by the Mayor. He has made no changes in his office, but has retained, as his assistant, Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, who for some years has most ably performed the duties of his position.

The new Comptroller was sworn in last Thursday, and will take possession of his office to-day. It is understood that he has appointed WM. ALLEN, Deputy Comptroller; JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes; Dr. PRICE, Auditor; Colonel JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears, and GEO. PECKHAM, Book-keeper.

Mr. BRUENINGHAUSEN, Governor of the Alms-House elect, was sworn into office at the last meeting of the Board. To-day, at noon, both branches of the new Common Council will meet to organize. The Aldermen will probably elect Mr. MCSPEDON President, and Mr. VALENTINE Clerk. In the Councilmen, where the Democrats and Republicans are equally divided, Mr. F. J. OTTARSON is the Republican, and Mr. CORNELL the Democratic nominees for the Presidency of the Board. Mr. MCCLENNACHAN will doubtless be reelected Clerk. The new Board of Education will not meet until Wednesday.

HAIR DYES.—In reply to a paragraph clipped from some Western paper, Mr. CRISTADORO publishes in another column, a chemical certificate, disproving the statement that sugar of lead is used in his hair dyes.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC.—This exceedingly convenient and valuable compendium of political information for 1859 is just issued by H. GREELEY & Co. We are indebted to the publishers for a copy.

A SPIRITUAL INFANT.—John M. Spear, the apostle of "Self-Development," has been living in a small shanty at Kiantone, N. Y., for some time, with his spiritual bride, Miss Hinkley. Recently, between the two, in some mysterious way, "a son of man has been made manifest in the flesh," as Spear says, and they both declare that it is wholly a spiritual development, with nothing natural or material about it. It is noticed, however, that the thing cries and nurses, and does other things peculiar to material babies, and some go so far as to say that it looks like its father.

At Burlington, Vt., on Thursday morning, the thermometer stood at 10° below zero, and at Island Pond, 30°.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENTS ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—A child, four years of age, named CATHARINE LYBON, fell, on Saturday, from the fourth story of the house, No. 49 Willett-street, and was taken up dead. A woman, named HENRIETTA SMITH, was run over by a carriage, in Sixth-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, by which her leg was fractured. A camphene lamp exploded at No. 143 West Broadway, setting fire to a straw bed and bedding. Engine No. 16 put out the flames. A thumb, belonging to CHARLES FLORIN, was shot from his hand by the accidental discharge of a pistol, at No. 11 West-street. FREDERICK STRUGGLES also lost his thumb in a similar way. Both of them were taken to the Hospital. PETER HAYS was maimed in the hand by the contents of a pistol which he was carelessly drawing from his pocket; and it is only a wonder that scores were not injured and even killed by the reckless discharge of fire-arms, on a day that might be more appropriately employed than in wasting gunpowder.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mayor TIEMANN, on Saturday, received his friends at the Mayor's Office, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. His numerous visitors were ushered into his private room by an officer of the Mayor's Squad; they shook Mr. TIEMANN by the hand and passed out at a different door from that by which they entered. Officer BALDWIN, who performed the duties of usher, informed our reporter that between 5,000 and 6,000 people called on the Mayor in the course of the day. Punctually at 2 o'clock the Mayor departed, and those who called after that hour "reckoned without their host."

THE GOULDY FAMILY.—We understand that the members of this family, who were victims of the late fearful tragedy, are all convalescent. Mr. GOULDY, who was considered most seriously injured, is now pronounced out of danger. He is able to sit up for several hours during the day; but he is not permitted by his medical adviser to converse on exciting subjects. He occasionally alludes to his son, but the conversation is always turned in another direction, as his family and friends carefully avoid any allusion to so dangerous a topic. Mrs. GOULDY may be regarded as quite recovered. The two sons, NATHANIEL and CHARLES, are perfectly well. The servant girl, JOANNA MURPHY, who, next to Mr. GOULDY, was supposed to be in the most alarming condition, was, on Friday last, discharged from the Hospital.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—The ordinance which passed both Boards of the Common Council a few days ago, giving the Harlem Railroad Company the privilege of running their steam engines and cars to Forty-second-street for a period of thirty years, and also to build an additional double track from their dépôt up Forty-second-street to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to the Central Park and Seventy-ninth-street, for the accommodation of their City cars for the same period, was on Friday last signed by the Mayor, and has now become a law. All the difficulties in relation to the steam question at Forty-second-street have now been amicably adjusted and permanently settled, between the Murray-Hill gentlemen and the Harlem Railroad Company.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—A large number of visitors paid their respects to Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS on New-Year's Day. During the day the Senator was waited upon by a delegation of prominent Democrats from Wisconsin at present in this City. Among these gentlemen were the Hon. CHAS. H. LARRABEE, Member of Congress elect, Judge HALL, Ex-Gov. BARSTOW, Col. LINDSEY WARD, the Hon. JASPER VLEIT and Mr. KELSEY.

DEPARTURE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Senator DOUGLAS will leave this City to-day at 2 P. M., from the Battery, for Philadelphia, under the escort of a Committee of one hundred citizens of that city. His friends here will fire one hundred guns on his departure.

PREACHING AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The meeting at the theatre in Chatham-street last evening was not so numerously attended as on previous occasions, the falling off being noticed more particulary in the pit and third tier. The first and second tiers of boxes were occupied by such persons as are usually found in any of the churches upon the Sabbath, and who probably attend for the purpose of sustaining the meeting. The boys say the "meetin's are good, but they would like to have 'em a little more lively, like they was last Winter," referring to the social meetings during the revival.

ANOTHER WOULD-BE SUICIDE.—The fates have not been propitious of late to MARTIN NELSON, residing at the corner of West and Albany-sts.—a fact due either to himself or somebody else. But whatever the cause, MARTIN tried to give his body to the worms on Friday night last, by stabbing himself in the neck. He was taken to the Hospital, where his wound, which is of a very dangerous character, was dressed. On Saturday, to crown his miseries, he heard that his poor wife had perished from destitution. She leaves a helpless family of several children, who will be cared for by the authorities.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—Though we were blessed yesterday with magnificent weather for the season, few persons took advantage of the bright sunshine to visit the Central Park. The reason was obvious; the roads were rendered almost impassable with mud, and walking, with any degree of comfort, was out of the question. Skating is the Park's principal attraction in the Winter months, but yesterday the ice perceptibly disappeared under the warmth of the noonday sun.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector's Mortality returns for the week ending January 1, show a total of 400 deaths, being an increase of 55, as compared with the returns of the previous week. The increase last week is principally among the adults. Of the whole number of deceased 118 were under one year of age, and ten came to their death from violent causes.

Police Reports.

HOMICIDE OF A SERENADER.—Quite a large party of boisterous citizens resolved to signalize the departure of 1858 by a jolly serenade of their neighbors and friends. They accordingly traversed the streets, fiddling and drinking by turns, until the year 1859 had been inaugurated. At length, halting at a lager-bier saloon, in Third-street, near Lewis, where the pent-up spirits of the party must needs have some vent, Patrick Lane, one of their number, got into a difficulty with Daniel Cunningham. Jeremiah E. Rooney interfered and separated the combatants, taking the part of Cunningham. After reaching the street, Rooney and Lane pitched into each other, and during the scrimmage the former was stabbed by the latter with a dirk knife, and soon after died. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body at No. 698 Fourth-street. Charles Judge, of No. 329 Ninth-street, testified that he followed the serenaders about, in company with a friend, to hear the music; that he saw Lane have a knife in his hand soon after the quarrel commenced, and before the fatal wound was inflicted. Deceased struck at Lane and Lane aimed a blow in return. Witness did not see him strike Lane, nor the latter strike deceased. After these motions were performed, Lane went away and was followed by Rooney a short distance, when he turned in another direction, stopped, and fainted in the arms of a friend. Charles Kelly, of No. 304 Ninth-street, confirmed the testimony of the previous witness, and stated further that Lane returned after the stabbing and helped carry deceased into a house, where he leaned over the bed on which Rooney lay, and cried bitterly. Policeman John H. Elliott, of the Eleventh Ward, testified that he arrested Lane about 4 o'clock in the morning. The prisoner said, "I suppose you have come to arrest me; I will go with you." The officer inquired why he stabbed Rooney, and he expressed deep regret at having killed his best friend. He cried freely. On inquiring as to what he had done with the knife, he replied he "did not know, he was crazed at the time." Dr. Finnell made a *post-mortem* examination, and testified that the wound was in the left side of the chest. The knife had penetrated the left ventricle of the heart, causing internal hemorrhage, which proved fatal. The Jury returned a verdict "that deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted by a knife in the hands of Patrick Lane." The prisoner is about twenty-one years of age, of Irish nativity, says he is a porter in a store, and resides at No. 693 Fourth-street. The deceased is about nineteen years of age, of Irish birth, and also resided at No. 693 Fourth-street. The prisoner was committed. With reference to the above homicide we have received the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By a report of the unfortunate difficulty in the Eleventh Ward, published in the Sunday papers of this morning, it is made to appear that a number of Hose Company No. 47 were implicated in the affair. Allow me to correct the impression calculated to be produced by such a report, by saying that the only member of No. 47 Hose present upon the occasion was the man who met his untimely death. The company are in no way responsible for the affray or its results, and by setting the public aright in regard to the affair you will confer a favor upon those who have no disposition to rest under a report so disreputable to them as a company and as men. Yours, &c., JOHN A. WHYTE, Foreman.

SUNDAY, Jan. 2, 1859.

DEATH OF THE ITALIAN RECENTLY STABBED IN BAXTER-STREET—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The readers of the TIMES will remember an account of a late stabbing affair, in which an Italian named De Santez received no less than eleven wounds from a knife, in the hands of another Italian named Jean Bosquet, in Baxter-street, Mission-place, on the evening of Dec. 26. Bosquet having been apprehended, was locked up in the City Prison in the same cell with a French sailor, whom he attacked in the middle of the night with a fork and jack-knife, seemingly without provocation, and nearly killed. On Saturday evening last Santez died in the City Hospital from the effect of the stabs, one of which produced a wound three or four inches in length, fracturing a rib, and entering the pleural cavity. Bosquet's countenance is of a brutal order, devoid of any trace of human feelings, and ornamented with a very flat orang-outangish nose. From present probabilities he may have two murders to answer for, as the French sailor lies at the Hospital in a critical condition. An inquest was held yesterday at the Hospital on the body of deceased, De Santez, by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict rendered of death by stabs at the hands of Jean Bosquet. The following is the material part of the evidence: Nathaniel Jordava, keeper of a liquor store No. 17 Baxter-street, testified that the prisoner and deceased came into his store about 7 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 26, and conversed with him for some time, when the prisoner asked deceased to treat him; he replied in a rude manner, using contemptuous language, and called Bosquet a dirty animal; witness remonstrated with the prisoner, and directed him to leave the premises, which he did; on going out of the door he remarked to deceased that he was an animal, and that no good could be expected from him; the deceased soon after went out also, and witness opening the door heard him say, "You d—d son of a b—h, you run away;" presently a person came in the store and said to one Rosini who was there that the deceased wanted to see him outside; on going out and placing his arm around deceased he found his hand smeared with blood, and on inquiring what was the matter was told by deceased that somebody had stabbed him, but would not say who it was; Rosini soon came back to the store with his hands smeared with blood, saying that deceased had been stabbed ten times. Luigi Lazarithki testified that he saw De Santez in the basement whither he was conveyed after being stabbed, and that he then told him that the man who stabbed him was Romano. Witness knew of no other person by that name except the prisoner. John Perorano, Guiseppe Rosini and Policeman Mahon corroborated the general testimony of the previous witnesses. Dr. Shrady, of the New-York Hospital, testified that when deceased was brought to the hospital he had eleven wounds on his person, varying from half an inch to three and a half inches in depth. Five were found on the left shoulder, two in the back near the nape of the neck, and four further down. From a *post-mortem* examination, the Doctor found the surface of the left lung covered with lymph, and in the plural cavity about a pint of fluid. The ninth rib was fractured about the middle. The prisoner is about 34 years of age, a resident of the Five Points, and a stone-sawyer by occupation.

ALMOST A MURDER IN THE FIRST WARD.—On Saturday evening Michael Callahan indulged freely in liquor, in honor of the exchange of a new year for an old one, and at last became what is vulgarly called "tight." In this condition he stepped into a groggery in Rector-street, near West, and ringing his change on the counter, invited the bar-tender to "come down." The latter made some allusion to his customer's already oblivious state, and refused to produce the desired beverage, whereupon Callahan drew a pistol and attempted to shoot him. At the instant of discharge, the weapon was struck up by a bystander, and the ball, missing the bar-tender, struck another man named Hugh Slanen, inflicting a severe wound on his cheek. Slanen had a narrow escape, as the bullet struck him just below the eye, and glanced off from the bone. The injured man was removed to the Hospital, and Callahan was locked up in the First-Ward Station-house.

A GERMAN SHOT AT AND SEVERELY WOUNDED BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON.—Rather a singular occurrence took place about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, in front of a lager-bier saloon in Forty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue. Two young Germans, named Edward and John Henn, with an acquaintance named Couts, called at the saloon mentioned, kept by one Stontenburg, for the purpose of getting some beer. The door was found closed, and they were just going away, when a voice, seeming to issue from an upper window, invited them to come back and allay their thirst. While in the act of doing so, a window-sash was raised and the contents of a musket discharged at the party. The contents of the gun, which proved to consist of pieces of lead-pipe and slugs, took effect on the person of Edward Henn, wounding him dangerously in the face, arms, breast and abdomen. Henn was conveyed to his residence, No. 165 West Thirty-second-street, where some of the slugs were extracted. The perpetrator of this outrage has not yet been arrested.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE.—A man by the name of Patrick Cosgrove, a notorious character from the Fourth Ward, was yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, stabbed in the street by some unknown person, in a row which occurred in the Oregon House, a low groggery kept by Cornelius Egbert at No. 254 Fulton-street. Cosgrove was conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer Meade, and placed under the care of Dr. Quinby, who states that the wound is quite serious, and may endanger life. It seems that Cosgrove and two of his companions, known by the names of "Cockroach" and "Wooley Moon," were carousing together and got into a fight, during which Cosgrove received the wound. He is the same person who, about a year ago, shot a man in a fracas at Tammany Hall. He afterwards fled to California, and has only returned a short time ago.

THE LATE AFFRAY IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—John Bruenhausen, who was so severely beaten by George Carter, a runner, while gambling with the latter at the Ohio House, at the corner of Washington and Warren streets, on Tuesday last, as reported in the TIMES, died on Saturday, at his residence, No. 235 Bay-street, Jersey City. It appears that deceased accused Carter of cheating at cards, when the latter made an assault on him, knocked him down, and thrust his knees against his bowels with great force. A subsequent surgical examination showed that the bladder of deceased was ruptured, and that there was an internal hemorrhage. Carter, who was liberated on $2,000 bail by Justice WELSH, at the time of the occurrence, was on Saturday rearrested, taken before the Mayor, and held to await the action of the Coroner.

SOMETHING LIKE A RIOT IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—The police of the Sixteenth Ward were notified, on Saturday afternoon last, that some riotously-disposed persons were assailing the premises in the rear of No. 228 West Seventeenth-street, with a view to enter therein unlawfully and with malice prepense. The officers sent there to preserve the peace were worsted, and an additional force was obliged to be summoned before anything like a fair fight could be thought of. Even then the bruisers handled the police in a style the reverse of gentle, but were finally subdued by a vigorous application of locust. Three of the ringleaders, all brothers Gill, Andrew, John and Matthew by name, were arrested and lodged in the Station-house, where they had leisure to mourn over the results of their riotous propensities.

BURGLARIOUS ROBBERY OF A SHOE STORE.—The boot and shoe store of Samuel Lichtenstein, No. 135 Columbia-street, was entered on the 26th ult. by Stephen Webb, Henry Foster and another man, and robbed of $60 worth of boots, $30 worth of gaiters, $10 in silver coin, and other property amounting in all to about $126. Webb and Foster were yesterday captured by the police and brought before Justice BRENNAN. Webb had upon his feet at the time a pair of the stolen boots, which were identified by Mr. Lichtenstein as belonging to him. They were both locked up in default of $1,000 bail each.

LOSS OF VALUABLES IN BEEKMAN-STREET.—Some time during Friday evening a cash-box, containing bank and insurance stocks, mortgages, deeds, notes, &c., together with about $100 in gold and bank notes, belonging to Mr. A. Mataran, of No. 21 Beekman-street, was taken from his premises, and no clue to the missing property has yet been found. Suspicion rests upon one or two persons, but the robbery has not been sufficiently traced to warrant an arrest. As the payment of the notes and transfer of the stocks have been stopped, the documents will prove of no value to the thief.

A BAYONET CHARGE.—Mr. George Dowdell, an Irishman, who resides at No. 205 Mott-street, feeling in a quarrelsome mood on Saturday last, aimed a blow at his step-daughter, Mrs. McAdam, of No. 215 Elizabeth-street, with a bayonet. The weapon entered her eye, inflicting a ghastly wound. Dowdell was apprehended, and conveyed before Justice BRENNAN, who held him to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.—As usual, the New Year was duly welcomed by the denizens of Brooklyn. All regular business was suspended, and each and every one tried to commence the year satisfactorily to himself, at least. Nothing occurred to put a damper upon this good intention. A careful observer, who had nothing to do but stand on a corner and look after the business of other people, furnishes the following statement, which he professes to believe as reliable as any that is likely to be made: There are about 30,000 houses in the city; 20,000 of these were open for visitors, and were each visited, on an average, by ten persons, making 200,000 visits in all. 150,000 of these visitors drank, on an average, one glass of intoxicating liquors in each house visited—nearly 10,000 quarts in all. This with the other fixings for the occasion cost each family $10, making a total of $200,000; 20,000 new dresses "for the young ladies," at an average of $10 each, (very low,) $200,000; 100,000 pairs gloves, $90,000; 200 livery stable "turn-outs," $5 each, $1,000—are among the prominent expenses of the day. One hundred thousand people at least crossed the different ferries. Though little attention was paid to the recommendation of the Brooklyn Temperance Society, that all families should abstain from furnishing their tables with liquors, only a few intoxicated persons were seen in the streets during the day or evening. The Police made only about 30 arrests, and the city generally was very quiet.

The Rev. H. W. BEECHER kept open house, according to his custom, on New-Year's day, and each person who called, registered his name in the book which is kept from year to year for that purpose. The names registered during the day were one thousand and one, exceeding, by over two hundred, the number of last year.

SALE OF THE PEWS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—To-morrow evening, at 7½ P. M., the sittings in Plymouth Church will be rented for the year 1859. Each pew has a fixed valuation, and the choice of all in the house is offered to the highest bidder. No reservations are made in favor of previous occupants. The ground floor of the church contains 188, and the galleries 110 pews; total, 298. Besides these there are 180 single cane seats, which fold up, one-half of which are let in the same manner as the pews, the other half being reserved for strangers. A row of seats also passes entirely around the gallery wall, which will seat about three hundred, and an upper gallery is also set apart for free seats. The house will seat about three thousand persons. The pews and seats are rented with the understanding that, if not occupied ten minutes before the commencement of the services, the ushers may assign them to strangers. In fact, great liberality has always been shown to strangers who casually visit the church. Every seat was last year rented on the first night of the sale. The premiums and rents amounted to about $15,000. No definite steps have yet been taken towards the erection of the new edifice. The sum required by the Committee is $175,000.

DROWNED WHILE MAKING NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Health-Warden LOTT discovered the body of a man in the water off the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, Gowanus. The body was brought ashore and soon after was identified as the remains of Dr. JAMES S. HYATT, of No. 166 Tenth-street, New-York. It is understood that he came to Brooklyn to make calls on Saturday, and by some means, as yet unknown, fell overboard near where found. There is no evidence of violence upon his person, and his money and papers were undisturbed. The deceased was some two years ago in the City Inspector's Office. He leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss. An inquest will be held by Coroner HORTON to-day.

THE NEW OFFICERS.—The County Officers chosen at the Fall election, took possession of their respective offices on Saturday last. They are as follows: CHAS. F. THOMAS, County Clerk; HOWARD C. CADY, Register; ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate; ALFRED HORTON, Coroner. GEORGE J. LOTT was elected Coroner in the county towns, but died soon after the election, and the vacancy has not since been filled. Constable HORTON has appointed as his assistants Constables WILLIAMS and CASHON. The names of the appointees in the other departments have been published heretofore.

THIEVES.—Thieves entered the house of ISAAC CARPENTER, on Clinton-street, between Second and Third places, on Saturday night, and carried away clothing and other property valued at $100. A trio of thieves attempted to break into several houses in the Sixth Precinct on Saturday night, but were frightened off by the occupants. Two boys were arrested in the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, for stealing twelve chickens. They were committed to answer.

MASONIC.—St. John's Lodge, No. 1, which meets at No. 190 Myrtle-avenue, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: S. WINCHESTER, W. M.; AARON MORLEY, S. W.; J. MESIGH, J. W.; J. WENDLE FOWLER, Secretary; JEFFERSON FOWLER, Treasurer; J. I. JONES, S. D.; F. C. ROCKWELL, J. D.; J. W. NEVINS, Tiler. TRUSTEES—WILLIAM H. BROWNSON, DR. R. R. RHOADES, THOMAS T. BOILY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Jan. 3—A. M.

A new chapter opens to-day on the dealings of the New-York Stock Exchange. It is probably destined to be quite as eventful as its predecessor, which has just closed with the year 1858. It would not be surprising if the fluctuations should prove even wider. The year past has been one of liquidation and the gradual recovery of financial confidence. That which is before us may prove one of speculation and the gradual recovery of old prices, such as obtained six years ago, before the great war in Europe, and when the Banks in London and Paris first experienced the plethoric influence of the Gold discoveries. If the world should remain at peace, and trade and commerce be left free in their respective spheres, the chances are that Real Estate and Stocks, as well as mechanical and manufacturing industry, will sensibly feel the upward impulse. The same great accumulations of Gold are all ready for the movement, as in 1852–53, with this marked difference, that the Banks at the four money centres of the United States participate more liberally with London and Paris in this accumulation. Then, too, the steam machinery of commerce, to correspond with its immense increase after the Gold discoveries, and the railway facilities of Trade, coextensive with its enhanced wants and activity, had, on this side the Atlantic, to be furnished. They absorbed capital and credits almost beyond measure. The operation, altogether, was, for three or four years, in compound ratio to the prosecution of our new California mines, while the war between the Western Powers of Europe and Russia, succeeded by repeated failures of the Silk crop of Europe, dissipated or dispersed the Gold and Silver revenues of France and England, more rapidly even than they could be (or were) replaced by the combined production of Australia and the exchanges with the United States and South America. At present none of these causes exist. The mines of both hemispheres remain as prolific as ever; yielding up and transmitting their treasures to New-York and London with the regularity and certainty of time itself. Another year of international peace must, therefore, in the ordinary probabilities of commercial calculation, fairly test, for the first time, as it were, the real effect of these vast discoveries and the circulation of their results at the great money capitals of the world. How far the coming change is likely to be felt through 1859, after a crisis endured and rendered firm, on the value of employment of Money in trade and real estate, and the price of income securities on the Stock Exchange, as well as on the mere speculative temper of that arena, we leave each and every interested reader to judge for himself.

Dating the recovery of Stock values from the close of the year 1857, rather than the earlier evidence of a like state of things after the crisis of October, we find the following changes in the Public Stocks of the sevelal States, which are actively dealt in at the New-York Exchange:

	1857. Dec 31.	1858. Dec. 31.		1857. Dec 31.	1858. Dec. 31.
Virginias	90	99½	Californias	65½	92
Tennessees	83	95	Ohios	100	108
Misssouris	80½	90½	N. Carolinas	90	100½
N. Y. 6s	108	115	Georgias	92	102

The course of this department of the active list has been almost steadily to gradual improvement, resulting in an average advance of full ten ₩ cent. By far the heaviest business was in Missouri Sixes, on account of the relative free supply on the Street, and the fact that the issues are not only of more recent date, but depend, for market value, almost exclusively on New-York, while most of the other State Stocks are more or less dealt in, in London. The chances for further prospective advance may be determined by reference to the demand through 1852 and 1853, with less uniform or decided cheapness in Money, when New-Yorks brought 120@121; Ohios, 116; Virginias, 110@111; Tennessees, 106; Californias, par; Georgias, 110, &c.

In the regular and certain Dividend Shares and Mortgages, exclusive of City Bank Stocks, which had already revived from the crisis at or near the beginning of the last year, the following changes occurred:

	1857. Dec 31.	1858. Dec 31		1857. Dec. 31.	1858. Dec. 31.
Panama	94½	123½	N. Y. Central	74	84¾
Pacific Mail	67	91	Delaware	107	99
Illinois Cen. 7s	84	87½	Harlem firsts	67	89½
Michigan Cen. 8s	84	96	Hudson firsts	96	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s	81	90½	Brooklyn C's	90	103

The fluctuations in Pacific Mail have been the most remarkable, all things considered, of the above list. It sold during the year at 57, or 10 ₩ cent *below* the opening price, and at 108½, or 17½ *above* the closing price. The investment being on 31 Dec. 1857, at 67, has received 26 ₩ cent. in dividends, and could now realize 24 ₩ cent. additional in the advance of price. In 1852, the Stock reached 118 ₩ cent., then paying from 10 to 15 ₩ cent dividends. The course of Panama has, with some occasional fluctuations of 5 @ 8 ₩ cent., been steadily upward, the whole advance being 29 ₩ cent. In 1852, on the mere anticipation of the liberal dividends now regularly paid, and before the work was opened, the Stock sold for 145 per cent. The Stock at present stands at only 117½ ex-January dividend soon to be paid. The advance established in New-York Central is 10¾ per cent. The extreme rise, at one time, was to 94¼ per cent., (last February,) and the subsequent fall was to 75¾ per cent. In 1853 the stock paying no more than the present established dividend of 8 per cent. a year, sold for 125 per cent. Delaware and Hudson has lost 8 per cent. from the price of Dec., 1857, in consequence of the temporary reduction of dividend to 7 per cent. It fell at the close of 1851 to par, from a similar cause, and subsequently, on the reduction of 8 per cent. dividend, sold up to 135 per cent. In most of the railway mortgages the advance has been from 8 to 12 per cent. The Harlems have gone up 22½ per cent., and are still 15 per cent. below the Hudson firsts. The mortgages of all classes, upon both roads, are secured by the large stock expenditure in addition, as well as by the current traffic. The mortgages are as follows:

	Hudson.	Harlem.
Cost of line	$13,500,000	$10,500,000
First mortgage	$4,000,000	$3,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000	1,000,000
Third mortgage	1,820,000	1,000,000

The fluctuations in the Shares, which have become, in the stricter sense than any of the foregoing, merely *speculative*, by reason of the suspension of dividends, in whole or in part, have been as follows through the year:

Galena and Chicago	70@93@80@91@72
Chicago and Rock Island	71½@89@57¼@59½
New-York and Erie	17⅝@37@15@16⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	41⅛@55@30@31¾
Michigan Southern	19¾@32@19½@20¾
Michigan Central	53@65@48@53@51¾
New-York and Harlem	6@12@9@14
Hudson River	19@37@26@34
Philadelphia and Reading	54⅝@65@40¾@53

The General Market closed on the eve of the New Year quite firm, and on several descriptions decidedly buoyant. The Commission orders are on the increase, as usual at this season, and as the dividend-paying Stocks, outside the City Banks, Fire Insurance and Avenue Road Shares, (nearly all of which are closely held for investment, and seldom appear in large sums on the Street,) are comparatively limited, the course of prices is strongly upward for State Bonds, choice Railway Mortgages, and Panama, Pacific, Delaware and New-York Central shares. Of nearly all these Mr. LITTLE has been a heavy and consistent buyer for some weeks past, in common with the Commission Brokers, taking up the *time* contracts which are offered for the *Bear* account, as well as the surplus Cash Stock, when tendered at the going rates. Although by no means the only prominent operator for the rise, he seems to have attracted the notice of several of our cotemporaries as *the* leading *Bull*. They ascribe to the very confident manner in which he bids, cash or on time, for stocks which the opposite party have professed all along to be anxious to sell, (because in their opinion either too high or valueless,) the *whole* cause of the present stiffness in the market. We confess we do not see the force of this sort of reasoning, and must believe that too much importance is attached to the purchases of a single jobber, who, we have reason to suppose, finds as many customers, as a seller, either at the Board or across his own counter, as are necessary, in the course of the week, to equalize his cash operations—particularly in the dividend securities. At all events we have not heard that he is a large *borrower* of Money, at Bank, while, on the other hand, he is said to be a pretty free *lender* of Stocks, on the Street, to parties who sell for delivery at a given price what they are not possessed of at any price whatever!

In the Foreign Trade, at the port of New-York, the closing week of the Old Year was marked by a large entry of Foreign Merchandise, as compared with the corresponding week last season. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,250,647, as against $1,303,717 the same week in 1857. As in a few days we expect to be able, on the Custom-house returns for December, to complete our summary of the Foreign Trade for the calendar year, 1858, we omit this morning, our usual comparison, by weeks. In round numbers, we may state, by anticipation, that the entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the whole year, exclusive of Bullion, will show a falling off of something near *sixty-eight millions* in value, of which decrease thirty millions are from Dry Goods alone, as compared with 1857. It will be found, however, that most of the deficit occurred previous to the first of July; the same being included in the general return of the Foreign Trade of the country to the close of the Fiscal Year, June 30, 1858, already presented from the Commerce and Navigation tables of the Treasury Department.

The Bank movement the past week will be averaged by *five* business days, instead of six, on the statement to be made up this afternoon. It will be influenced, though only to a partial extent, on the Specie average by the receipt, on Thursday morning, of $1,494,376 from California, and the disbursement through the week of $899,827 from the Sub-Treasury, over the receipts into that establishment. The Gold exchanges with the interior have not been particularly marked either way, while the export to Europe, including a parcel of Bullion—$70,000—sent to Boston for shipment, is about $250,000. We anticipate a show on the Bank return this afternoon of about $27,000,000, and this on a rising average.

The half-yearly dividends, payable to-day in New-York, and actually provided for, are estimated to amount to $8,000,000, of which $800,000 will be from the Sub-Treasury on account of the Public Debt of the United States. The following are the prominent items of State and Federal disbursement, here and at other points:

Dividends.	Where Payable.	Amount.
Federal Government	New-York Sub-Treasury	$800,000
New-York State	Manhattan Bank	350,000
Missouri	Bank of Commerce	550,000
Ohio	State Agent 25 William-st.	430,000
Virginia	Bank of State New-York	358,000
Virginia	Richmond and London	450,000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	200,000
Kentucky	Bank of America	150,000
Alabama	In London	125,000
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	80,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	30,000
Louisiana	New-York and N. Orleans	90,000
Louisiana	In London	200,000
Maryland	In London and Baltimore	300,000
South Carolina	In London	100,000
Massachusetts	In London	150,000
Illinois	Am. Exchange Bank	350,000
Illinois, (Principal,)	At Springfield	700,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, (Feb. 1,)	900,000
California	At San Francisco	200,000
Total		$6,500,000

In readjusting her public debt, the State of California allowed the whole interest on the old bonds to the 1st January, 1859, and to this extent the first payment now to be made will embrace the value of two half-yearly coupons. A portion of the new bonds, to fund the floating indebtedness, bear broken coupons, payable 1st January, 1859.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE INTEREST COUPONS due on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company will be paid on the 1st of January at the Mercantile Bank.
P. PETTIBONE, Treasurer.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.....FRIDAY, Dec. 31.

By order of Court in the suit of JOEL S. OATMAN *vs.* FORDYCE HITCHCOCK, Mr. LUDLOW sold No. 47 Bond-street, about 25.6x83 feet. Bought by plaintiff for $12,715.

Also in the suit of JOHN V. ONDERDONK, one lot south-side One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 225 feet west of Seventh-avenue. Bought by plaintiff for $380.

Also one lot south-side Thirty-sixth-street, 250 feet east or Tenth-avenue, in the suit of S. A. VAN WYCK *vs.* ELLEN TAYLOR. Bought by J. B. YOUNG for $2,600. It is hardly necessary to say that a lot unimproved in that locality cannot be worth $2,600, unless there is a gold mine on it. But we report the sale just as it was made.

Mr. LUDLOW also advertised a peremptory sale of a valuable store on Reade-street, to be made to-day, described as No. 179, next to the south-west corner of Washington-street, about 23x51 feet. The store covers nearly the entire lot, and rents for $1,600 per annum. $10,000 to remain on mortgage. Leased till May 1860. The sale was fairly and deliberately made at auction to-day for $17,800—bought by NELSON WELLS. Previous to striking it down, Mr. LUDLOW announced that the sale would be positively made to the highest bidder. After the sale, it transpired that the owner had left private instructions with Mr. LUDLOW not to sell for less than $18,000. Mr. LUDLOW preferred, as he said, to pay the difference ($200) out of his own pocket rather than lend himself to Peter Funking where a "*peremptory sale*" was advertised. The owner of the property was dissatisfied with the sale, and Mr. LUDLOW compounded the difference for something less than $200. If all the Auctioneers would take a similar stand against the short-sighted and despicable business of Peter Funking, private Real Estate Brokers would not monopolize the sale of real estate as they now do, but it would be made at auction as it naturally should be. It is amazing that Auctioneers cannot discover where their interests lie. Truth and air dealing will be found the best policy.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the following sales: One lot 25x100 5 in. on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, 400 feet west of Fifth-avenue; $4,000. One full lot south side of Forty-fifth-street, 370 feet east of Sixth-avenue; $4,000. One lot on the north side of Thirty-second-street, about 350 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25x109, at $2,650. One large lot on the north side of One Hundred and sixth-street, 144 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 28 ft. 8 in. front, 39.9 on the rear, and 191 feet in depth, at $1,350; resold for $1,540. One lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, at $700. One lot north side of Forty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $3,500. One lot north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 220 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $1,850. Also one, adjoining the same, east, at $1,850. One lot north side of Seventy-sixth-street, and one in the rear on the south of Seventy-seventh-street, 320 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $1,850 per lot. One lot on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 255 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $1,650. Two lots south side of One Hundred and fifth-street, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $550 per lot.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 31

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 4,000 bales middling, at 11½c.; sales of the week, 19,500; receipts do., 37,500 bales. Stock at this port, 146,000. FREIGHTS unchanged. STERLING EXCHANGE steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The sales of COTTON to-day were only 1,500 bales, it being quite generally observed as a holiday. *The Fulton's* news had no effect on the market, and prices are unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

"POISONOUS HAIR DYES."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Believing from the honorable course which has always been pursued by the TIMES, that neither its editors nor its publishers would willingly admit a false statement into its columns, and that if, through the inadvertence or the misstatements of malicious parties, an article calculated to wrong and injure a private individual should chance to creep in, they would cheerfully retract it, I take the liberty to call your attention to a paragraph headed "Poisonous Hair Dyes" which appeared among the editorials of the TIMES on Friday, the 10th ult.

In that paragraph my Excelsior Hair Dye, on the authority of an alleged report of some remarks made at a meeting of "The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine," is classed with some other dyes said to contain sugar of lead, &c., as deleterious and dangerous. I have no knowledge of the ingredients of the other preparations referred to, but aver most positively that my dye contains *no sugar of lead or other poisonous constituent.* This averment would be considered a sufficient refutation of the slander by those who know me, but for the satisfaction of the thousands who are using my dye and the public at large, I have submitted it for test to Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, one of the most careful and accurate analytical chemists now living, and the following is the result of his analysis:

[COPY.]

I hereby certify that I have made a THOROUGH ANALYSIS of "Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye," and find that *it does not contain any preparation of lead whatever*, nor any other substance that would prove injurious to the health of persons using it in the manner directed for the purpose of dyeing the hair.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1858.

Nothing can be more explicit and positive than the foregoing certificate. I presume that the libel was got up by some interested party in the West, or perhaps nearer home, for the purpose of injuring the sale of an article which, on account of its *innocuous nature* and *superiority as a natural Dye*, is rapidly driving out of the market a host of inferior and *really poisonous* preparations. As the slander is calculated to injure my character and standing in the community, and to occasion me serious pecuniary loss, I confidently rely upon the publication of this letter in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH CRISTADORO.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have saved the lives of thousands of sufferers with dropsy; there is no other medicine so powerful and sure a remedy in this most frightful disease. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

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Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,

MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

The Eau Lustrale or Hair Renovator of JULES HAUEL possesses astonishing virtues in purifying and invigorating the hair. Hair that has become harsh or diseased from neglect or sickness, is speedily by its use, transferred into lustrous, soft ringlets, and prevented from falling off. The EAU LUSTRALE should find a place in every lady's toilet. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Tribune Almanac for 1859, contains Election Returns of the State of New-York, by Townships and Wards, in addition to Election Returns from all the States holding General Elections in 1858, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for the TRIBUNE ALMANAC. Every politician should have a copy.

CRARY.—At Woodstock, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 30, Mrs. HULDAH E. CRARY.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, W. E., John, and G. D. Crary, and son-in-law, Capt. Jno. E. Barstow, are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, corner of Union av. and Wall st., Woodstock.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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Defiance Salamander Safes.—Robert M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Also, Fire and burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Cure for Asthma.
JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

From this date I offer the balance of my Stock of French Buck Gloves at 50 cents per pair, at the Shirt and Collar depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Bartholf's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2843 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

HOWE—MULL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, by the Rev. Mr. Kissam, Mr. ALBERT K. HOWE to Miss MARIA L. MULL, daughter of Benj. E. Mull, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia and Albany papers please copy.

MAVERICK—GROVER.—At Boston, on Saturday, Jan. 1, by the Rev. Theodore Parker, AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, of New-York, and ELLEN GROVER, of Lawrence, Mass.

DIED.

SWARTZ.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 31, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Aaron Swartz, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Henry Otten, No. 60 Hester, corner Orchard-st.

WILLIAMSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her son, No. 114 West 28th-st., Mrs. CATHERINE S. WILLIAMSON, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her sons, Garrit D. and Cornelius T. Williamson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 30, suddenly, ARCHIBALD WILSON, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 45 Canal-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock.

LELAND.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 1, ANITA AGUILAR, youngest daughter of Francis and Eufrasia Leland, aged 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 35 9th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

LOWERY.—On Sabbath morning, Jan. 2, Mrs. MARY LOWERY, widow of Robert Lowery, aged 76 years.

Her friends, and those of her son, John Lowery, and her daughter, Mary O. Patchell, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOGARDUS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 1, ELIZA BULKLEY BOGARDUS, daughter of the late C. S. Bogardus, in the 15th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) from the residence of her mother, in Park-av., between Skillman-st. and Bedford-av., Brooklyn, without further notice.

GEDNEY.—At Newburg, Orange Co., on Saturday, Jan. 1, suddenly, ALEXANDER GEDNEY, of the firm of Peck, Gedney & Co., and son of Sylvanus Gedney, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment on Tuesday.

BARTRAM.—In Yorkville, on Saturday morning, Jan. 1, of congestion of the brain, CLARISSA LEWIS BARTRAM, daughter of Charles J. and Elizabeth G. Bartram, aged 4 years, 4 months and 14 days.

CHEESMAN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday morning, Dec. 31, MALCOLM W. CHEESMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, this day, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Train leaves 27th-st. New-Haven depôt at 12¾ o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—At his residence, Manhasset, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 31, Doctor AUSTIN CHAPMAN, in the 79th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I., this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
DICKENS' CHRISTMAS BOOK,
A HOUSE TO LET.
A CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S STORY FOR 1859.
In six chapters.
BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)

Complete in one large volume of one hundred pages, printed from large type. Price, 25 cents a copy.

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A Christmas and New-Year's Story for 1859.
In six chapters.
BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)

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FREDERIC A. BRADY,
Publisher of Dickens' "Household Words,"
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

WILL BE PUBLISHED MONDAY,
"HUMBUG:"
A Look at some "Popular Impositions,"
Dedicated to the "Retired Physician" and to the "Retired Clergyman."

12 mo. Price 25 cents, (sent post-paid by mail.)

A little book quite full of various delectable humbugs, many of which we all patronize.

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A
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On and after Jan. 1, the price of these wines will be $13 00 quarts and $15 50 pints, net cash.
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READY TO-MORROW:
HUMBUG.
A LOOK AT SOME POPULAR IMPOSITIONS.

Dedicated to the "Retired Clergyman" and to the "Retired Physician." Price 25 cents (free by mail.) The "*cute*" people, who are never "sold," who don't believe in S. Swan & Co., and who *never* swallow Patent Life Pills, (made of soft dough,) will please *not* read HUMBUG. S. F. FRENCH & CO., Publishers, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY.

HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT.—THE invigorating qualities of this new article are great and unequaled. It restores the bloom of youth to the cheeks of the aged, and causes the purified blood to course through the veins with spirit and healthful rapidity. In fact, it is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. It likewise renders the mind calm and cheerful. The proprietor is satisfied that one trial will convince the feeblest that it can rejuvenate and restore speedily and permanently. The Life Exhilarant is for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 165 Chambers-st. Large bottle, $1; six bottles, $5. Sent by express to any part of the country.

THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR PAIN or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than KNAPP'S Indian Strengthening Plasters. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all Druggists.

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DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEBBINS, HOYT & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the undersigned will attend to the settlement of the business, and sign in liquidation.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. JOHN J. WEAVER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the subscribers, under the style of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., at No. 152 Chambers-st.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
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$5 TO $6 FOR THE BEST SPRING BED IN EXISTENCE.—HOWE'S PATENT.
"Compact, durable, cheap, cleanly and delightful." [*Knickerbocker Magazine.*
"Commends itself to every lover of easy repose." [*New-York Evangelist.*
"Has accomplished the object desired."—[*Home Journal.*
"Ranks foremost among modern inventions" [*Nat. Intel.*
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 378 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Asia	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Pacific	Jan. 8	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Jan. 8	New-York	Southampton.
Weser	Jan. 8	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Fulton	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
America	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Dec 18	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New York.
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Illinois	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Jan. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Jan. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City	Jan. 3	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Jan. 4	Charleston	Havana.
FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.			
Karnak	Jan. 10	New-York	Nassau.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Capt. Glover, lady and infant, Mr. White and lady, Mrs. Lemesurier, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Tyne, Mrs. Brockway, Mr. Twidale, wife and 2 children, Messrs. Todd, Starratt, Taylor, Nairne, Baldwin, Harper, Brammer, Dumont, Babgo, Crowell, Rincke, Boulton, Bosler, Emanuel, Crichton, Easton, Braune, Esselle, Madire, Magee, Berheimer, Gassambide, Collins, Bowman.

In steamship Cleator, from Kingston, Jam.—A. H. Drummond.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 45 | Moon sets.... 3 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 16 | Gov. Island. 8 05 | Hell Gate.... 9 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Cleator, (Br., screw,) Kidd, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 18, with mdse. to Henry Gair. The C. is bound to Liverpool; put into this port for coal, and is at anchor at Quarantine, awaiting orders.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Brig Molunkus, (of Eastport,) Mitchell, Cala's 13 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton. Dec. 30, at 10 P. M., Highland lights bearing W. N. W. 15 miles, during a heavy gale from E. N. E., which shifted to S. E., lost sails, part of deck-load, and sprung a leak. Was towed into the Atlantic Dock, where she now lies, with 6½ feet water in the hold, and aground.

Brig Wm. R. Kibby, Stanley, Havana Dec. 18, with rum and cigars to Lyman & Greenman. Has experienced heavy weather—split sails, stove bulwarks, &c. Has had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Jan. 2.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore 45 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Sultana, Watson, Smyrna Oct. 15, passed Gibraltar Nov. 5, with fruit, &c., to Geo. M. Braggiotti. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Fredericksburg, via Hampton Roads, with flour and grain to W. H. Newman.

Schr. Democrat, York, Eastport 10 ds., with fish, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. L. A. Danenhower, Miller, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Darel, Bridgeport, Conn., in ballast to master.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Johnson, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to order.

Schr. Ida, Crowley, Bridgeton, N. J., with grain, to Young & Co.

Schr. Express, Closson, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Fox, Ward, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Perth Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Water Witch, Hull, Elizabethport, for Mobile.

Schr. John Roe, Hammond, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Predmore, New-Haven, ballast.

Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, with mdse.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence, mdse.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—During the day, from North.

Sailed.

On Saturday—Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Montgomery, Crocker, do. Ships Ocean, (Brem.,) for Savannah; May Flower, for Trieste; London, for London. Bark Clara B. Sutil, for Laguyra. Brig Lucy W. Angier, for San Juan, and others.

On Sunday—Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond. Ships St. Louis, Hayes, New-Orleans; Derby, for San Francisco. Bark Restless, for Savanilla. Brig Fame, for Paraguay, and others.

The steamship Columbia, for Charleston, will sail this morning.

All the vessels that were detained by head wind and bad weather, have gone to sea.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Dirigo, Capt. Young, from Glasgow, which arrived in the lower Bay on Monday last, has succeeded in getting between Quarantine and the City, where she is anchored.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 17, John Bertram, at Hamburg; 13th, Raleigh, at do.; 15th, Josephine, at Havre; Sept. 30, Kitty Simpson, at Melbourne; Oct. 9, Milwaukee and Hydra, at do.; Quickstep, at Woosung; Napier, in Straits of Sunda; 13th, Time, at Melbourne; Hotspur, at Woosung; 15th, "Campeero," at do.; 16th, Granada, at Brangkok.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Dec. 12, Quebec, at Bremen; Susan Hinks, at Havre; 13th, Aquila, Tempest, Wm. Rathbone, and Europa, at do.; 14th, Jos. Holmes, at Queenstown; 15th, Excelsior, at Havre; H. M. Hayes, at Liverpool; 16th, Havelock, Blanchard, Arna, Emily, Augusta, Britannia, and W. Larrabee, at do.

Arrived from Charleston—Dec. 18, Judah Touro, John Carver, and Uncle Joe, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Dec. 17, R. A. Ebien, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Oct. 1, Expounder, at Melbourne; 13th, Alma, at do.

Sailed for New-York—Nov. 3, Adjuster, from Singapore; 4th, Beverly, from Penang; Dec. 14, Baltic, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Savannah—Dec. 17, Bazaar, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—Dec. 15, Amelia, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Oct. 8, Boston, from Manila; Dec. 14, Indus, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Mobile—Sept. 27, John Cottle, from Melbourne.

The Middleton, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, put into Belfast Dec. 14, leaking.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Port Royal, Nov. 15, brig B. E. Wilkinson, fm. Machias; 19th, Chimborazo, from Jacksonville; 29th, schr. Ann Hinks, Phinney, New-York; 22d, brig Sarah, Peters, do.; 30th, Harriet Ann, Crowell, Philadelphia. Sld.—Nov. 20, bark David Nickels, Ellis, Black River; 25th, brig B. G. Chaloner, Thomson, Morant Bay; Dec. 17, Breeze, Outerbridge, Savanna la Mar.

At Kingston, Jam., Dec. 15, ship Wetherbee, fm. Newport, disg. coal.

Anecdotes of English Lawyers.

Lord Thurlow was famous for the roughness and brutality of his manners, qualities in which he was hard to be excelled. On one occasion, however, he met his match. The story goes:

"One day he was sitting in his private room to hear some application at the time the Lords were assembling in their house. Being unable to commence business without their speaker, they desired Mr. Quarme, deputy usher of the Black Rod, to go to the Chancellor and tell him the Lords were assembling. Mr. Quarme went and delivered his message. "Umph," was the only reply which the Chancellor vouchsafed. The deputy usher returned to the house; some time passed, and Lord Thurlow did not make his appearance. A peer went down to Mr. Quarme, and begged him to go again, and tell the Chancellor plainly that the Lords were waiting for him, and that the hour appointed for the house meeting had long passed, and that they could wait no longer. The deputy usher returned to the Chancellor, and, with some emphasis, repeated the message with which he was charged. The Chancellor deigned no other reply than his accustomed growl. 'But, my Lord,' said Quarme, with some warmth, 'I must have your lordship's answer. The Lords are waiting!' 'D—n the Lords,' said Thurlow, quickly, fixing a look of rage on the usher. 'You may d—n the Lords as much as you like,' exclaimed the undaunted official, 'but I'm d—d, were you twenty times Chancellor, if you shall d—n me!' The Chancellor gazed with astonishment at Quarme—the audacity of a mere servant of the house thus bearding its chief, excited his amazement. At length his features expanded into a smile, and rising from his chair, he exclaimed, 'By Jove, you are a bold fellow; come and dine with me to-morrow.' 'And so I will,' replied Quarme; with whom, ever after, the Chancellor continued on terms of friendship."

The following anecdote of Sir Albert Pell is worth giving, and may perhaps apply to some verbose practitioners at the present day:

"Sir Albert Pell was another instance of a successful advocate who never 'trod the primrose paths' of flowery speech. He was famous for violating every rule of grammar and pronunciation whenever he opened his mouth. Verbose and prolix, he yet succeeded in getting verdicts, and his secret may be learnt from this anecdote: A gentleman, who happened to be in the room with him the day after he had been engaged in an important cause in the neighborhood, made some slight allusion to the tautologous speech which the learned counsel had delivered. Pell immediately acknowledged the justice of the censure. 'I certainly was confoundedly long,' he said; 'but did you observe the foreman, a heavy-looking fellow in a yellow waistcoat. No more than one idea could ever stay in his thick head at a time, and I resolved that mine should be that one; so I hammered on till I saw by his eyes that he had got it. Do you think I cared a d—n what you young critics might say?' Lord Brougham used to say of Pell's style of speaking, 'that if it were not *eloquence* it was *pel-loquence*, and deserved to have a chapter in books of rhetoric to itself.'"

The origin and early struggles of the late Lord Tenterden are not without interest:

Lord Tenterden was the son of a barber at Canterbury, whose house stood on the left-hand side of the western entrance to the cathedral, and who has been described as 'a tall, erect, primitive-looking man, with a large club-pigtail behind him, and the instruments of his business under one arm, attended frequently by his son, the present (late) Chief Justice—a youth as decent, grave, and primitive-looking as himself.' He received his education at Canterbury School. 'I well remember him at school,' says an old schoolfellow, 'grave, silent and demure; always studious and well-behaved, reading his book instead of accompanying us to play, and recommending himself to all who saw and knew him, by his quiet and decent demeanor. I think his first rise in life was owing to a boy of the name of Thurlow, an illegitimate son of the Lord Chancellor, who was at school with us. Abbott and this boy were well acquainted; and when Thurlow went home for the holidays, he took young Abbott with him. Abbott thus became acquainted with Lord Thurlow, and was a kind of helping tutor to his son; and I have always heard, and am persuaded that it was by his lordship's aid that he was afterwards sent to college. The clergy of Canterbury, however, always took great notice of him, as they knew and respected his father.' Lord Tenterden never displayed any false shame on the subject of his parentage;—indeed, not long before his death, being at Canterbury with his eldest son, he visited the former insignificant dwelling of his father, and pointed out to him, with evident satisfaction, the scene of his early years. It has been said also, that when on the Home Circuit, he accompanied Mr. Justice Richards in a visit to Canterbury Cathedral. After attending the morning service, Mr. Justice Richards made some remark on the voice of one of the singing-men. 'Ah,' said said Lord Tenterden, 'that's the only man I ever envied. When we were at school in this town, we were candidates together for a chorister's place, and he obtained it.'"

We conclude with some characteristic anecdotes of the first Lord Ellenborough's appearances in Parliament. The masculine vigor of the father has been refined but not weakened in the son:

"Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, was another instance that parliamentary and forensic abilities are by no means incompatible, and he was a remarkable instance, as he never had the advantage of any parliamentary training, having entered Parliament as Attorney-General, and being therefore compelled at once to take a prominent part in debate. He was also in his fifty-first year—an age when men are usually considered past learning, and yet, with all these disadvantages, the energy of his character soon earned for him the reputation of an able and useful member. When he attended the levee after his appointment, the king said to him, 'Mr. Law, have you ever been in Parliament?' He replied that he had not. 'I am glad to hear it; my Attorney-General ought not to have been in Parliament, for then, you know, he will not be obliged to eat his own words.' Vigor, which sometimes degenerated into coarseness, was the characteristic of his oratory. In a debate on the Regency question he observed that in the reign of Henry VI. the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster were under the control of the king, and when some one remarked that the law was afterwards changed—'Ay,' said the Attorney-General, 'in times of trouble, honorable gentlemen opposite seem well versed in the troubles of their country." There was a loud cry of 'order' from the opposition. In the House of Lords he displayed a spirit fierce and intemperate. In the discussion in the Lords, respecting the compensation given by Pitt to the Duke of Athol for the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, Lord Ellenborough used language unworthy the noble assembly he was addressing. Lord Mulgrave reproved him in a dignified tone, reminding him "that he was addressing Peers, not lawyers—the House of Lords, and not the mob in Palace-yard." His quaint and caustic humor often, however, excited in the House feelings of another kind. Lord Darnley was once making a dull and drowsy speech on Ireland and her wrongs, which lulled the house to "soft repose." At length the noble orator, beginning himself to share in the languor of the house, stopped short in his address to indulge himself in a yawn. "There's some sense in that," grimly observed Lord Ellenborough, amidst the laughter of all around."

Brain Work.

Over-work of the brain, against which we hear so many people cry, and which we hear so many cosy-looking men deplore very complacently in their own persons, is not by a good deal so dangerous as under-work of the brain, that rare and obscure calamity from which nobody is supposed ever to suffer. The Rev. Onesimus Howl drops his chin and elevates his eyes, upsets his digestion with excess of tea and muffin, and supports, upon the doughy face he thus acquires, a reputation for the great strain on his brains caused by the outpouring of a weekly puddle of words. His friends labor to prop up his brain with added piles of muffin. Paler becomes his face, and more idiotic his expression, as he lives from New Year's-day to New Year's-day, rattling about in his empty head the few ideas of other men he has contrived to borrow, and tranquillity claims all the sweets of indulgence on account of the strain put upon his wits. Doctor Porpice is wheeled about from house to house in his brougham, prescribes his cordials and his mild aperients; treats, by help of what knowledge gathered from a past generation may happen to have grown into his habit of practice, all the disease he sees; now and then turns to a book when he is puzzled, but more commonly dozes after dinner. Yet very gladly does the doctor hear the talk about immense strain upon his mind, large practice, great responsibility, and the wondering that one poor head can carry all he knows. He seldom passes a day without having taken care to confide to somebody that he is over-worked. Once a week, indeed, if his practice be large, he may be forced into some effort to use his brains, but that he does really exercise them once a week, I am not certain. The lawyer elevates his routine into a crush of brain-work. The author and the merchant flatter themselves, or account themselves flattered, by an application to their labors also of the same complimentary condolence. The truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—apart from griefs and fears, from forced or voluntary stinting of the body's need of food or sleep, and the mind's need of social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut or fray the thread of either. Men break down under the grind of want, under the strain of a continuous denial to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If an author spends his whole life in his study, his mind fails under the pressure of the solitary system. If a great lawyer refuses himself month after month the necessary fourth part of the day for sleep, he wears his brain out, not by repletion of study, but by privation of something else. Under all ordinary circumtances no man who performs work for which he is competent is called upon to deny himself the first necessaries of life, except during short periods of encroachment which occur to men in every occupation, and which seldom are of long duration, and can almost invariably be followed by a long period of ease sufficient for recovery. Healthy men, who have bed and board assured to them, while they can eat, sleep, stir, and be merry, will have sound minds, though they work their brains all day, and provide them for the other five or six hours with that light employment which is the chief toil of Doctor Porpice or the Reverend Onesimus.—*Household Words.*

MILK YEAST.—In case you should get out of yeast, and are hurried, make milk yeast. Take one pint new milk, one teaspoon of salt, tablespoon of flour, stirred in; stand it in a kettle of water, by the stove, and keep it lukewarm all the time. When very light, add lukewarm water; make into loaves or biscuit, and let them rise by the fire before cooking.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

LECTURES.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS—GEO. VANDENHOFF, A. M., will give four readings at the New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn.

MONDAY, Jan. 3—An evening with Shakespeare.
MONDAY, Jan. 10—An evening with Tennyson.
MONDAY, Jan. 17—Reading of Milton's Comus.
MONDAY, Jan. 24—Reading of Scripture and Sacred Poetry.
Tickets for the course....$1 50
Tickets for a single evening.... 50
To be had of MANN, STEARNS & BEALE, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York.
H. H. DICKINSON,
Corner Atlantic and Henry sts., and A. B. CHADWICK, corner Court and President sts., Brooklyn.
And at the door.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY—FIRST LECTURE of the Course by the Rev. A. A. WILLITS. Subject: *Mental Dyspepsia*; at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at T. T. GREEN'S drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Six-penny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM'S, No. 312 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON'S corner of Broadway and Park-place, and GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.'S, corner of Pearl and Pine sts., and at the door.
G. F. NESBITT, Chairman, &c.

LECTURE BEFORE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Third Lecture in the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at Rutgers-st. Church (Dr. Krebs') by Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D.D. Subject—*The Human Races in America.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts., obtained at the door, and on Broadway, at Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239; Ivison & Phinney, No. 321; C. Breusing, No. 701. On Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's; at Adams & Spencer, No. 281, and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

A MASONIC LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED before the United Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York and its subordinate Lodges, by the Rev. JAMES THEODORE HOLLY, S. P. R. S., and reading of CHARLES C. VAN LAMDT'S celebrated Masonic Poem, by Brother ELLIS A. POTTER, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1859, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 657 Broadway. Single tickets, 15 cents. A ticket to admit a lady and gentleman, 25 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH WILL lecture on *The Dignity of Labor* at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; G. Chase, No. 8, Cooper Institute; and at Clinton Hall.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE AT the New-York University, Washington-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Atonement.* Seats free.

BROOKLYN.—ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, at 8 o'clock, Mme. MARIO will deliver a lecture on *Italy*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, in compliance with the invitation received. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURE COMMITTEES, DESIRING TO correspond with Mr. G. VANDENHOFF, will please address him, (with stamp inclosed for reply,)
GEO. VANDENHOFF, New-York Hotel, New-York.
☞ Mr. Vandenhoff will re-visit the West in February.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNINERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.
The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859.
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,
And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President,
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A montnly meeting of the Corps will be held at Headquarters, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on Monday Evening, January 3, 1859, at 7 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present. By order.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.
WM. W. HILLIKER, Sec'y.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE Kappa Alpha will be held in this City, at the Bancroft House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. All are requested to attend.

DRY GOODS.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY
Would herewith give notice that they, from this day on, will sell the
BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
LADIES' MANUFACTURED FANCY FURS,
AT RETAIL,
AT 25 PER CENT. REDUCTION
from the prices of the last season, at their stores,
No. 54 Broadway.
REAL MINK VICTORINES, from $6 and upward.
REAL MINK CUFFS, from $2 and upward.
REAL HUDSON BAY SABLE VICTORINES, from $12 and upward.
REAL HUDSON BAY SABLE CUFFS, $5 and upward.
FRENCH MINK, $6 per set—the usual price, $15.
CALL AND SEE!
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON MONDAY, 3d instant, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of fine watches, diamonds and jewelry, consisting, in part, of elegant 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, superb diamond pins, ear-rings, bracelets, studs, &c.; elegant sets of cameo, carbuncle, mosaic, and enamel pins and ear-rings; sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings; bracelets, brooches and ear-rings, studs, finger-rings, sleeve buttons, chains, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SUPERB FURS—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—The sale of superb furs advertised for Friday, 31st ult., is postponed, on account of the weather, to TUESDAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH CONGREGATIONAL DISTRICT.—Democratic Union nomination for Congress, to fill vacancy, THOMAS J. BARR

AMUSEMENTS.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'
SECOND
CLASSICAL MATINEE,
SEASON OF 1858-59,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL,
ON
MONDAY, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.
PROGRAMME.
I. Quartette in B flat, Opus 18, No. 6,......Beethoven.
1. Allegro con brio. 3. Scherzo Allegro.
2. Adagio ma non troppo. 4. { Adagio—La Malinconia / Allegretto quasi Allegro
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, and BERGMANN.
II. *a.* Ballade in B major, for Piano. *b.* Etude in B flat minor.
WILLIAM MASON.
III. Tarantelle, for Violin..........Schubert.
THEODORE THOMAS.
IV. Trio, in F major. Opus 6..........Bargiel.
1. Adagio—Allegro energico. 3. Scherzo—Presto.
2. Andante sostenuto. 4. Allegro con fuoco.
Messrs. MASON, THOMAS, and BERGMANN.
The grand Piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 82 Walker-st.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Single Subscriptions to the remaining Five Matinées, $3 50
Three Subscriptions to the remaining Five Matinées, $8 00
For sale at the Music Stores, and at the door.
Subscriptions for the Series of Six Matinées received at the door, and at the Music Stores of C. BREUSING, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, and SCHUBERTH & CO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 6.
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS.
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
Signor BRIGNOLI.
THURSDAY, Jan. 6,
For the first time in Italian,
LA ZINGARA;
OR,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
With new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's theatre. The cast comprises
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA, and COLETTI.
FRIDAY, Jan. 7.
MARTHA—in Italian,
as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises
LABORDE, BERKEL, BRIGNOLI, and FORMES.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8,
Grand Matinée, DON GIOVANNI,
by PICCOLOMINI, POINSOT, GHIONI, FLORENZA, and FORMES.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan. 3, at Sibell's, Wall-street; Breusing's Music Store, Broadway; and at the Academy of Music.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
which has achieved a greater success than any piece ever produced in New-York, having been performed for
ELEVEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED & FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS!
In view of this immense success, the Management deems it only necessary to announce for repetition, on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1859,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

Asa Trenchard	Jefferson	Lieut. Vernon	Levick
Lord Dundreary	Sothern	Florence	Miss Laura Keene
Coyle	Burnett	Augusta	Effie Germon
Abel Murcott	Couldock	Georgiana	Mrs Sothern
Binney	Peters	Mary Meredith	Miss Stevens

Mrs. Mountchessington..........Miss Mary Wells
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrac..........Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist..........Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the Company.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3,
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been acccorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Unparalleled in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK!
FIFTH CONSECUTIVE WEEK
of a
Shakespearean Play,
THE MERCHANT
of
VENICE!
With its Superb Scenery, Great Cast, and Splendid Costumes
EVERY EVENING.
The Great and Original Novelty, in preparation, is postponed in consequence of the attraction of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
CAPTAIN KYD; OR, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.
To be succeeded by John Brougham, Esq's., great burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Concluding with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3,
The entertainment will commence with
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia..........Miss Charlotte Crampton
After which the celebrated drama of
MAZEPPA; OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Mazeppa, Cassimer, }..........Miss Charlotte Crampton

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 3.
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
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SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
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With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE MONDAY NEXT, JAN.
BY COMMAND
THE PICTURE OF HER MAJESTY,
THE EMPRESS EUGENIE,
must be returned by next Wednesday's steamer to Europe, and the exhibition closes on Monday Jan. 3, at
GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway.
Open during these few days till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Size of picture 11x15 feet. M. KNOEDLER.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists, Madame JOHNSON-GRÆVER, Piano, and Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, Violin, also the Arion and Teutonia Vocal Societies, have kindly volunteered their services. Conductor—Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING SUCCESS OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMIST—also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sherwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human ponderosity. MONDAY, Jan. 3, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. MONDAY EVENING—The eminent artiste Miss FANNY MORANT, as Julia, in
THE HUNCHBACK,
With Miss Ada Clifton as Helen; Wayne Olwine as Modus; J. Canoll as Master Walter; Delmon Grace as Clifford. To conclude with J. Moore's successful farce of MY OVERCOAT. TO-MORROW EVENING—The celebrated BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

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FOR
JANUARY 1, 1859,
Containing the commencement of
TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
$2 a year. No. 107 Fulton-st.
NEW SUBSCRIBERS
Can be supplied from the beginning;
BUT IMMEDIATE ACTION WILL BE
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

NO. 1—VOLUME 14—WHOLE NO. 151,
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THE HORTICULTURIST
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JANUARY,
IS NOW READY.
It contains
TWENTY ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
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FOURTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.
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LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE,
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SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
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COLORED STEEL FASHIONS FOR JANUARY,
Engraved in the best style of the art from actual articles of costume.
In addition to which it embraces all the popular features of the late Graham's Magazine. Price 18 cents.
HENRY WHITE, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

MARRIED LIFE—ITS DUTIES AND DANGERS.—Just published by the American Female Guardian Society. HOME WHISPERS, by MELVA. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 75c., gilt, $1. Sold at the office of the *Advocate and Guardian*, No. 29 East 29th-st. New-York. The *Advocate and Guardian* is an interesting family paper, 16 pages, semi-monthly, (384 pages a year,) at $1 single copy; 10 copies, to one address, $5 a year. All the profits are devoted to the Home for the Friendless. STEPHEN ANGELL,
Agent Am. Fem. Guardian Soc., No. 29 East 29th-st.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER.—Third edition just published, $6. Catalogues of Masonic books, $1 25; Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Jachin and Boaz, $2 50; Plato on the Soul, $1; Lacon, $1 25; Physical Theory of Another Life, $1; Elements of Thought, 75 cents. Books will be sent to any address. WILLIAM GOWANS,
No. 85 Centre-st.

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INSTRUCTION

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Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK HAS THE honor to inform his friends and the public that, on the 18th of January, he will open
CLASSES
for instruction in piano-forte playing, to be held at No. 701 Broadway, over C. Breusing's Music Store.
Applications to be made at C. Breusing's and Mr. Goldbeck's residence, No. 149 9th-st., where a full prospectus may be had.
Applicants can see Mr. Goldbeck, for musical examination, every Tuesday and Friday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 701 Broadway, in the class room.

HEALTH ACQUIRED BY CALISTHENICS AND ELOCUTION.—A French lady wishes to re-engage part or the whole of her time, as a daily or resident teacher in schools or families requiring thorough instruction in French, German, Italian, English, Spanish, Composition, Calisthenics, Elocution, and the branches of a liberal education. References to finish pupils. Lessons at her residence 50 cents an hour. Miss W. W., care of Mr. LEROY, French Chemist, 809 Broadway.

BUSINESS-WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will give his special attention to pupils in penmanship, and guaranties to remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week. New pupils will be received this day and evening.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

THE SESSION OF THE EVENING Schools for the year 1859 will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4. Doors open in the male departments at 6½ o'clock, and in the female departments at 6 o'clock, P. M. Pupils will please be punctual in their attendance. By order of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools. GEO. WHITE, Chairman.

CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL FORM NEW classes the coming week for his gymnastic practice in writing. Without regard to previous bad habits an absolutely perfect use of the pen is of necessity acquired by all who go faithfully through the practice. Lessons in schools and families. W. S. MACLAURIN,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. W. J. RENVILLE, No. 362 Broadway, receives new students, day and evening, for practical instruction in book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., qualifying them in the most thorough and efficient manner for the duties of the counting-room. Terms moderate.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

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FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELLENT boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION—WANTED, IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, a Gentleman past the middle age, of a cultivated mind, liberal education, of refined manners, unexceptionable character and a Protestant, to devote to a young lady about an hour, four days in each week. To read with, to drill the mind to habits of analyzing and reflecting; and also to impart a facility of expressing herself upon the subjects treated by the authors studied. None other need apply. Address W. H. T. Box No. 1384 lower Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess, to give instruction in the English branches and the rudiments of French. Would prefer to go South. Address ELIZABETH H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
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The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.
Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.
The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.
My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.
LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.
PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.
You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.
PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

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New Series; Enlarged, 1859.
On and after Jan. 1, 1859, the TAUNTON DAILY GAZETTE will be issued as an Evening Paper, in new type, enlarged by the addition of Eight Columns, and with all other improvements necessary to make it a thorough local, business and miscellaneous newspaper.
The attention of advertisers, business men, and other citizens of New-York, is invited to the GAZETTE under its new arrangement, as the best advertising medium ever offered in this locality, and the public patronage is respectfully invited to sustain it as a local newspaper enterprise.
TERMS: *Daily Gazette*, one copy, per annum, payable half-yearly, $4. The *Taunton Democrat*, (weekly,) also enlarged, $2, or $1 75, payable strictly in advance. Address A. M. IDE, Jr., Editor and Proprietor,
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Advertisements must be accompanied by the cash, unless from parties already on our books, or may be sent through the Advertising Agency of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

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A PRIME ARTICLE,
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The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuner and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

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SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILL, West Worthington, Mass.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL, FROM THIS date, make advances on carpets, oil-cloths and other merchandise connected with the trade, and will have a full assortment of carpet yarns to offer to manufacturers, at No. 33 Cortlandt-st. JONAS CONKLING.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SLOOP, SUITABLE FOR the oyster trade; about 19 tons burden. For further particulars inquire or address JOSEPH NASH, Westport, Conn.

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PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY GIVES notice that the following property was stolen from his place of business, No. 21 Beekman st., on Friday evening, Dec. 31, and that the proper steps have been taken to stop the payment of the notes or transfer of the stocks. The public is therefore cautioned against purchasing any of the stolen property:

A note of Davit and Nicholson, St. Louis, Mo., dated Aug. 30, 1858, six months, for $1,225 71, payable to the order of A. Filliot.

A note of Pargus —— & Co., New-Orleans, La., dated Sept. 27, 1858, six months, for $1,351 28, payable to the order of A. Filliot.

A note of Walter & Vincent, New-York, dated Nov. 23, 1858, six months, for $547, indorsed by P. Giraud & Co.

A note of Chabert, New-York, dated Aug. 6, 1858, six months, for $289 50, payable to the order of A. Filliot.

A note of Fr. Faivre, New-York, dated Dec. 24, 1858, 90 days, for $200, payable to the order of A. Mataran.

A note of Henry P. Bushe, New-York, dated 18th or 19th December, sixty days, for $204, payable to the order of A. Mataran.

A note of R. Robins, New-York, dated ——, sixty days, for some sixty odd dollars, payable to the order of A. Mataran.

Forty shares of the stock of the Little Miami (Ohio) Railroad, in two certificates, numbered 663 for twenty-seven shares, and 659 for thirteen shares.

5 shares stock American Exchange Bank—certificate numbered 868.

5 shares stock Artisans' Bank—certificate numbered 721.

35 shares stock Chatham Bank—certificate numbered 1,367.

10 shares stock Excelsior Fire Insurance Company—certificate numbered 540.

5 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.
5 shares Washington Fire Insurance Company.
5 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.
16 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Company.
3 shares Home Fire Insurance Company.
5 shares United States Fire Insurance Company.
4 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.

Also, several bonds and mortgages, deeds, receipts, and other private papers, together with about $100 in gold and bills. This property was contained in a tin box, and was taken between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. Any information leading to the recovery of the above property, will be properly rewarded. As the papers, notes and stocks can be of no use to any person except the owner, he trusts they will be returned.
A. MATARAN, No. 21 Beekman-st.

LOST.—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $62 IN bankable money, also a check for $100 on the Fulton Bank, payable to our order, (the payment of which has been stopped,) and some uncurrent funds, with papers and bills of no use to any but the owners. The finder of the above will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to the subscribers, JOSEPH McKEE & SON, corner of Broome and Eldridge sts.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN BROOME-st., it is supposed, between Broadway and the Bowery, TWO RINGS; one a gentleman's ring, with a large stone, and four initials inside; the other a plain gold one, with a lady's name therein. The finder of either or both will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 86 Bank-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, IN GOING FROM West 25th-st., along Broadway and 5th-av., to 23d-st., and thence to 4th-av. and 17th-st., a lady's heavy gold jointed bracelet, set with torquoise; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Worth House, No. 1 West 25th-st.

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GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, EIGHTEEN years of age, a situation as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is kind and attentive to children; will do chamberwork, or wait on a lady who boards. Wages $6. Also, a girl who will do general housework, washing and ironing. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—FOR A FAITHFUL AND VERY CApable servant, a situation. Is an excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough cook. Will be found perfectly neat, obliging, and careful, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A SITUAtion in a private family. Perfectly understands her business, meats, game, pastry, &c. Best of City reference. Can be seen at 36 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO wash and iron, by a respectable young woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 12 West 35th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise, by employing good, faitnful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 Sixth-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper, desires a situation in a jobbing, commission or shipping house in this City. Has had charge of the books, also of the cash account of a large boot and shoe house in New-York for several years past. Can give undoubted reference. Would engage for one or a term of years. Address F., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most excellent groom, as well as driver, and is of a most obliging disposition. The strongest recommendations can be given from gentlemen in this City. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room, or a note addressed to L. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family or respectable boarding house, by a young man; best city references; can be seen for two days. Apply at *Times* Office, Box No. 104.
JOHN HAMILTON.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF SEleuze and Dumas, of Paris—is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A WELL-INFORMED FRENCH WOman, capable of taking the charge of young children, and cutting and fitting their clothing. Apply at No. 2 Great Jones-st., on Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th of January, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHILD'S NURSE—One accustomed to the care of an infant. Apply at No. 33 East 16th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock, on Jan. 3 and 4.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store—one acquainted with the cash trade. Address Box No. 751 Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE.

The undersigned have been successful manufacturers of Piano-fortes for more than thirty-five years, during which period they have received numberless testimonials as to the good qualities of their instruments, from the first artists and musicians in the country, and as well from private individuals and families. Their Pianos have also received the first premium at almost every Fair where they have been exhibited, and it is but just to say that no instruments have gained a more deserved reputation for good and reliable workmanship and finish, or given better satisfaction to purchasers. But after careful and repeated examinations of the Piano-forte, invented and patented by Mr. Driggs (and called "the Wallace Piano"), we have become thoroughly convinced that his is the true principle for constructing this instrument, and that it only requires to be properly brought before the public, and known, to supersede, in a very great degree, all other Piano-fortes.

To any reflecting mind who has at all considered acoustics, it cannot fail to bring conviction at once. The difference between this, and pianos made in the ordinary way, is exactly that of a violin made up with sides, front and back, many times the proper thickness, and a large portion of the inside space occupied with solid blocks and bars, and one having the present scientific and graceful form of that beautiful instrument. In fact, the principle upon which the violin is made is effectively carried out in Mr. Driggs' patent piano. For strength, durability and power to keep in tune, and retain its tone, it is certainly superior to all other pianos we have ever seen. Instead of depending upon the case, or any portion of the wood-work for strength, the entire strain of the strings is sustained by an iron frame work, or bed-plate, so braced as to give the greatest strength with the smallest amount of iron; and as it draws against itself, and being in one united piece of iron, it cannot possibly give out. The case and upper and lower sounding-boards form a complete vibrating shell, which not only gives double the space for a sounding-chamber, and a vastly increased volume and depth of tone, but renders the instrument far more sensitive to sound, and correspondingly more sympathetic.

These facts have induced us to close our manufactory. And our friends and the public generally can readily understand that no speculative or impractical idea, or anything short of a plainly demonstrated certainty, would induce us to give up a reliable and successful business of nearly forty years' standing. Such we have done, and entered into arrangements with the Messrs. Driggs, for the exclusive sale of piano-fortes made by them, under the Driggs' Patent.

Our stock of seasoned materials, together with various machines and conveniences for making the best and most reliable work, will be turned over to them; and our most skillful workmen, some of whom have been with us more than thirty years, and most of them from fifteen to twenty years, will also add their experience and skill to insure the highest mechanical perfection in these new instruments.

In view of the increasing taste for music, and the requirements of all the late publications of first-class composers, none of the new instruments will be made of less compass than seven octaves. The prices of the square Pianos will range from $300 to $600. The Bichord Pianos (or what are usually termed Semi-Grands) will range from $500 to $750; and Full Grands, from $750 to $1,000; and the most expensive Full Concert Grands, $1,200. We shall be able to add Upright or Cottage Pianos to this list, in the course of a few months.

All who feel an interest in the art, whether they wish to purchase or not, are respectfully invited to call and examine these instruments, at our warerooms, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place, and also at No. 467 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st. WM. HALL & SON.
WM. HALL, JAMES F. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Jan., 1859.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Ladd's pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIble House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also, some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 85 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Clove-road, three quarters of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1. J. L. SWAIN, Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 102 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 36 feet front and rear, with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 15th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 52 Essex-st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x200. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF APRIL NEXT, A furnished country residence at Fort Washington, one of the most pleasant and healthy locations about New-York. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,423 Post-Office, New-York.

STORES TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR of No. 78 Maiden-lane; lofts of No. 104 John-st., fronting Cliff-st; fourth floor of Commercial Buildings, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to SCHEFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. To a small family, without children, would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor of a modern stone-front house may be obtained after the 1st of January, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or singlegentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house, No. 83 Sands-st.; two furnished rooms and board for gentlemen; location elevated and healthy; house quite comfortable, well warmed, and ventilated in season; terms moderate; family small; no children; about 6 minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A respectable private family, living between 8th and 20th sts., not far from Broadway; he can give the best of references as to his character. Breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Address A. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, giving particulars as to prices, &c.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a young gentleman and his wife. Location must be below Fourth Street, and east of Broadway—the Seventh Ward preferred. An unfurnished room and bed-room required. Address stating location, terms, &c., L., Box No. 4,684, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS family, consisting of four persons, desires a well furnished suite of rooms with board, in a good location. Address M. W. G., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN can have two pleasant rooms, neatly furnished; accommodation for five. Those wishing rooms will please call and see for themselves. Also, a bedroom on the first floor, with the use of a handsome parlor, at No. 121 Forsyth-st. Call for a week.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT, IN suite or single. Two splendid parlors for a genteel club. Also a large lecture or billiard room. Location central; all the modern improvements. Price moderate; No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.

ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,

giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.

East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

SKATES, SKATES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—A fine assortment of English, German and American, including skeleton, rocker and spring skates. Also, a great variety of boys' tool chests. For sale by OSBORN & SWAN, No. 31 Fulton-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONSIGNMENT! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.
Jacob N. Keeler, J.A.H. Hasbrouck, Hon. S.B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watrous, Aaron Close, E. J. Baldwin,
W. E. Forbes, A. C. Lawrence, Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Reiley, Robt. P. King, Benj. M. Stiles,
Frs. Blackburn, P. E. Birckhead, Edward Wiler,
Geo. H. Levis, C. B. English, John Prentice,
Jos. E. Stidfold.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.
John A. Brownlee, Robert Campbell, Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing, D. A. January, L. Levering,
John W. Luke, Wm. M. Morrison, Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan, E. C. Sloan, G. L. Stansbury,
Robert K. Woode.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and redeemable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.

F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
No. 29 William st., New-York.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Kentucky.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Room No. 5, Trinity Building, (No. 111 Broadway,) New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M. Stockholders are *especially* requested to bring with them, or send, their certificates or stock scrip. Bondholders and creditors of the Company are invited to attend.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Ocean Bank, in New-York.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Dec. 23, 1858.—The Coupons and Bonds of this Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date at this office, or at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York, at the option of the holders.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK,
14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their stockholders, on demand, a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. By order
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.
SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22 1858.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ON BONDS issued by Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. C. Frothingham and Joseph Fowler, Jr., and by the Consolidated City to William F. Converse, Chairman, and to the Railroad Companies, due and payable in New-York on the first and fifteenth of January, 1859, are hereby notified to present them for payment, when due, at the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE County of Madison, Alabama, issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and payable Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPON NO. 5 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Louisville issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

NOTICE.—COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE CITY of Louisville, issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, both those payable at the Bank of Commerce, and those payable on their face at the Bank of America, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, at the Bank of America.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859 will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPONS OF COUNTY of St. Louis bonds will be paid at the Continental Bank. Signed,
W. RISLEY, County Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK, OF L. I., for sale cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ERIE INTEREST COUPONS WANTED BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors on and after the 19th inst. Interest not called for is added to the principal and bears interest as such. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS.
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN.

That the general nature of the business to be conducted is dealing in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings, and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. That JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both residents of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in cash as capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, residing in the city of Utica, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New York, are the general partners, and that such partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, A. D. 1858.
JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. is dissolved this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. ANTHONY GILKISON.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for general dealing in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. STEPHEN LASELL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND REMOVAL.—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated with them Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, (late of the firm of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO.) have removed to No. 117 Broadway, second door below Cedar-st., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style and firm of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.
HENRY SWIFT,
DAVID H. PAIGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES M. SWIFT.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THEODORE M. JAUNCEY in the firm of JAUNCEY & CO., is terminated this day by agreement, and by his death on the 11th of March last. The business will be continued under the same firm by the undersigned surviving partners, at No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY,
JOSEPH JAUNCEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE, THIS DAY, formed a copartnership under the firm of MERRITT, STRANG & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business at No 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.
EDWIN M. MERRITT,
EDGAR STRANG,
(Late with Vanvleck, Read & Drexel,
HOWARD LAPSLEY, of Philadelphia.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, under the firm of BAKER & COLE.
HENRY R. BAKER.
ALBERT COLE.
No. 1 HANOVER-ST., New-York, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

ALBERT CLARK HAS ASSOCIATED with him SETH H. MOSELEY, late of the Massassoit House, Springfield, and the business of the Brevoort House will be conducted under the firm of
JAN. 1, 1859. CLARK & MOSELEY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES BARING and Mr. HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN become partners in our house from this day.
WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

JOHN S. HOLDEN IS THIS DAY ADMITTED as a member of our firm.
FREELAND SQUIRES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, NO. 50 Exchange-place—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our house. MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

MR. A. W. KETCHAM HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.
WM. W. WRIGHT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 45 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport, Syosset, 3:30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank); Hempstead, Jamaica 5:30 P. M.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,

ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 13, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper
HURRICANE,
SHERMAN, Commander,
will receive freight Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents in San Francisco Messrs.
ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

TAPSCOTT'S LIVERPOOL AND LONDON LINE OF PACKETS.

Persons wishing to send for their friends should embrace the earliest opportunity in making arrangements to have them brought out in these unequaled lines of packets early in the coming Spring, before the great rush of emigration commences.

REMITTANCES.

Sight drafts payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland for sale as usual. For further particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT & Co.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$130
Second Cabin Passage........................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$110
Second Cabin Passage........................60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIRCASSIAN, Capt. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WATTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.
Passage money to Nassau........................$45
Passage money to Havana........................60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana........15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Asia*, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock, A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 19th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved securities; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING ESTABLISHED a brewery in a desirable location, and which has been successful, is desirous of meeting with a gentleman with from $6,000 to $8,000 at command, and who would be willing to superintend the out-door departments, to join him as partner. Address BREWER, Box No. 586 Post-Office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A SPECIAL OR general partner wanted, in a flourishing concern, established for some years, and unscathed by the late crisis, with a steadily increasing and perfectly safe importing business. Address Box No. 3,529 Post-Office, New-York.

$750 IN CASH WANTED—AND AN ACTIVE man to join the advertiser, who will invest a like amount, in a manufacturing business that will net the investment monthly. This will be fully shown at an interview, for which address IRON, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating time and place, at once.

WANTED.—A PARTY TO SELL TO THE JOBBING trade in the large cities a first-class make of linen threads and spool cotton. None need apply unless thoroughly acquainted with the goods and the business. Address Box 3666 Post-Office.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of TRIESEMAR 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Prince-st., New York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

A WINTER WARNING TO SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CONSUMPTION!

USE ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT for the cure and relief of all pulmonary disorders. It is the greatest discovery of the age, and is now first made known systematically to the public through the columns of this and other leading journals. It was discovered upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, from being the herb eaten by the sheep grazing there. They suffer from diseases of the lungs, and their instinct pointed out the remedy now offered to suffering man. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the sexual system effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY DISORDERS in far-gone as well as early stages are assuredly cured with certainty by the use of ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT. Living witnesses of standing and station in the City of New-York are ready and eager to attest the superlative excellence of this sterling vegetable exterminator of Tubercular and Lung diseases; their testimony can be placed in the hands of the most sceptic by the advertiser. The best test of the virtue of any medicine is the practical proof of its intrinsic worth. You who suffer upon the brink of the grave, take timely warning and try its efficacy. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth-st. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's." ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female disease successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION to the Public. When any person claims to possess the right to manufacture the Antidote, ask them to show the original certificates. We are the sole and only owners of the Antidote and have always been so. We have the original written certificates and sworn affidavits of the cures effected by it, and when our names are written across the label we refund the price when not beneficial. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st. $1 a Bottle.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER.—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO A PROCLAMATION of the Governor of this State, dated Dec. 15, 1858, and to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that a special election will be held on the 5th day of January, 1859, in the IVth Congressional District of the State of New-York, consisting of the IVth, Vth, Xth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York, for a Representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly as such Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, said election will be held in the several places designated by the Common Council in the several Election Districts of the IVth, Vth, Xth and XIVth Wards of said Election District of the City, on said 5th day of January, 1859. The poll will be opened at sunrise and remain open until sunset, when it will be finally closed. The officer to be voted for at such election is a Representative in the Thirty-Fifth Congress for said IVth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly as such Representative. By order of the Common Council,
D. T. VALENTINE,
DEC. 23, 1858. Clerk of Common Council.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD,
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
Administrators.
jy19-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 28, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-1aw6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.
d27-1aw6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 160 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

LITERATURE.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Enormous Increase of the Ledger's Circulation.

EXCITEMENT AMONG NEWSDEALERS.

TEN STEAM-PRESSES AT WORK.

The Grand "Ledger" Chorus Resounding Over the Land.

EDITORS ALL OF ONE MIND.

Mr. BONNER's "personal friends" (whose numbers seem to have been most wonderfully increased of late) are constantly calling at his office, or stopping him in the street, to express their admiration of the *Ledger*, in which they seem, naturally enough perhaps, to imagine that he feels at least a slight degree of interest. "We are delighted with the *Ledger*!" "It suits us exactly!" "It is perfect!" "It couldn't be better!" "We consider it the best paper we ever saw!" Such are a few of the notes of admiration which are constantly piped to him in these latter days, and which he never hears without being reminded of a certain anecdote about Commodore VANDERBILT. And since we have mentioned the matter, we will relate the anecdote. It ran thus:—The finishing touch having been given to one of the Commodore's magnificent ocean steamers, he had it thrown open to the public. The public came and saw, and were delighted. The Commodore's "personal friends" were filled with enthusiasm. The steamer was pronounced a great success—a triumph. It would immortalize the Commodore and add to the glory of the Republic. "Well, what do you think of her?" asked the Commodore of the ladies in the cabin. "Oh, she is a splendid vessel, we like her very well, indeed," was the unanimous response. "Well," said the Commodore, "you'd be confounded fools if you didn't." The reader can draw his own inference.

The *Ledger*, containing the third number of the MOUNT VERNON PAPERS, will be ready this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. In this article Mr. Everett has an episode on "THE BOSTON TRUCK AND BOSTON TRUCKMEN," which cannot fail to interest every one who reads it. In addition to Mr. Everett's paper, the Ledger contains an unusual variety of other interesting matter.

From the Pittsburg Daily Chronicle.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We have received the first number of this paper for the new year, and can cheerfully recommend it to our readers. Two very interesting series of papers are commenced in this number—the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers," by the Hon. Edward Everett, and "A True History of the Colony of New Plymouth," by a descendant of Anne Bradstreet. There is also a capital poem by John G. Saxe, spiritually illustrated. To our mind the literary tone of the Ledger has greatly improved of late, and the step forward with the new year is still more marked. There is something wonderful in the success which has attended this remarkable paper, and something still more wonderful in the indefatigable enterprise of Bonner. Commencing with a circulation of a few thousand, he has pushed the Ledger forward till its edition is over three hundred thousand copies per week. Before the year expires the circulation will increase to four hundred thousand copies, and number over a million and a half of readers. This will exceed anything known in the history of newspaper enterprise. In our own City alone the increase of sales within a week amounts to over two thousand, and we presume the same is the case in all sections of the country. We certainly wish the Ledger the success it is meeting.

From the Richmond Daily Whig.

No one can subscribe to the Ledger without getting back infinitely more, in literary entertainment, than the amount invested.

From the Burlington Free Press.

Bonner knows the benefit of thorough advertising.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Examiner.

The Ledger is the best paper ever published in this country or in Europe—and constitutes in itself the most magnificent literary enterprise in the world.

From the Lowell Daily Advertiser.

The readers of the Ledger, for a year to come, have in store for them, undoubtedly, an intellectual banquet.

From the Chicago Daily Democrat.

Certainly, the success of the New-York Ledger is astonishing.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We had supposed months ago that Mr. Bonner—the enterprising and successful Bonner—had exhausted his fertile brain in adding attractiveness and merit to his hebdomadal. Viewed in any point, the Ledger is perfection among newspapers. It commands the acknowledged merit of our country; aims high in the inculcating of moral truths, and in its typography is *par excellence* the weekly of all weeklies. The recent accession of the Hon. Edward Everett to its corps of writers, was the *chef d'ouvre* of Mr. Bonner's sagacity, and the "Mount Vernon Papers" will give both author and publisher a popularity as extended as the civilized world. There is but one doubt connected with the Ledger enterprise, and that is where Bonner's enterprise will stop, and when his paper will reach its maximum.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Democrat.

Bonner of the New-York Ledger announces that in a few weeks—it may be next week or the week after—he will present to the readers of that paper "a more novel and remarkable feature than was ever yet exhibited in any journal in this country." Most every one supposed that after securing Edward Everett as a contributor to his paper, at an expense of $10,000, he had played his last card, but it appears he has another trump left yet. What it is he does not intimate, but when we remember that his engagement of Everett was announced in the same modest style, without any flourish of trumpets, we feel assured that his next move will eclipse his recent and all previous efforts, as Bonner's maxim is not to go backwards.

From the Austin (Texas) Intelligencer.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—Mr. Robert Bonner, proprietor of the New-York Ledger, has addressed a letter to the Hon. Edward Everett, giving that gentleman $10,000 for the Mount Vernon Fund, for which he is to contribute one article per week for the Ledger, for one year. Mr. E. has acceded to the terms. The receipt of the amount is thus acknowledged by the Treasurer of the Association:

$10,000. BOSTON, Nov. 10, 1858.

Received of Hon. Edward Everett, R. Bonner's check for ten thousand dollars, for the Trustees of the Mount Vernon Fund.

F. F. PEABODY, Treasurer.

This outlay by Mr. Bonner will be liberally rewarded by the increased attraction which Mr. Everett will give his already excellent weekly. We are now forming a club to send on. Send in your names and dollars.

From the New-York Express.

The President out-Bonners Bonner, for not only does he resort to an extensive system of advertising to attract attention, but actually causes to be published, from day to day, in his own organ, the opinions of the Press upon his own Message. The whole thing is a bare-faced plagiarism upon Bonner.

From the Baltimore Daily Clipper.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—As a family journal, we consider it perfect in every department.

From the Syracuse Daily Standard.

The Ledger is one of the best and most popular literary papers in the world, and its energetic and enterprising proprietor, Mr. Bonner, richly deserves the extraordinary success his paper meets with at the hands of the public.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Examiner.

The New-York Ledger is the most stupendous and magnificent literary enterprise ever planned and successfully carried out.

Fromi the Brdgeport (Conn.(Farmer.

It is stated that the number of copies of the New York Ledger printed for the first week in January, is half a million. This is an event unapproached in the newspaper publications of the world. Free and liberal advertising has secured for Mr. Bonner this immense circulation.

From the Rochester Democrat.

All the papers which the learned New-Englander will contribute to the Ledger will give that paper fresh interest.

From the Boston Gazette.

The Ledger and the "Mount Vernon Papers" by Everett are the excitement this week, and the paper is in such demand that it is impossible to supply them fast enough, although ten presses are working day and night. I am assured that a week since the orders amounted to 350,000 copies.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Examiner.

We anticipate a rich feast in looking over the Ledger.

From the Lockport (N. Y.) Courier.

Staat's News-room was crowded this morning by people eager to obtain a view of the Ledger for January 1, which contains the commencement of the "Mount Vernon Papers" by Edward Everett. Mr. Everett's first article is about three columns in length, and is devoted to an explanation of the objects which have induced him to become a contributor to the Ledger, and an explanation of the topics upon which he shall write. Aside from the presentation of unpublished incidents connected with the life of Washington, the "Mount Vernon Papers" will be miscellaneous in their character. The first paper, like everything from that source, is highly interesting.

From the Manchester (N. H.) American.

EVERETT AND BONNER.—The announcement that the go-ahead publisher of the New-York Ledger has engaged the Hon. Edward Everett to furnish his paper with a series of fifty-two articles, or one each week, for the coming year, has created quite a panic among scribblers. This "bargain" marks an evident "progress" in the Ledger; and, instead of pummelling Bonner, or swearing at Everett, they ought both to be commended and the public congratulated.

From the Worcester Spy.

The Ledger is the most beautifully executed paper in the country, and has much the largest circulation. The new features now added to it will undoubtedly greatly increase that circulation.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The issue of this paper for Jan. 1 has appeared, and contains the first of the Mount Vernon Papers contributed by Edward Everett, who, it will be remembered, has been engaged to write for the Ledger one article per week for a year, for the sum of $10,000, paid in advance. The Ledger has by far the largest weekly circulation that any periodical ever attained in the United States or in the world. The proprietor, Mr. Bonner, appears to throw out money in connection with this publication in such a way as to appear like profusion and absolute waste, yet we presume he finds a return for it in patronage.

The public may get some idea of the extent of the circulation of the Ledger by learning that D. M. Dewey receives two thousand copies per week. He has the paper on sale at wholesale and retail.

From the Marietta (Ohio) Register.

Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, is the most enterprising publisher in America. He has recently paid $10,000 in cash to Edward Everett, for one article per week for a year—which sum has been paid over by Mr. Everett toward the purchase of Mount Vernon. The small, envious tribe of half-starved editors have set up a terrible yelping at the extraordinary condescension (?) of Mr. Everett in writing for the Ledger. Now we are free to say that the literary character of the Ledger is quite equal to any paper in this country. With such writers as Everett, it may well claim superiority. What other publisher in America could afford to be so liberal?

From the New-London Daily Star.

Mr. Bonner is reaping the full reward of his industry, enterprise and sagacity. His is a brilliant example of a man who has made a fortune, almost in an instant, by advertising.

From the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.

The Ledger is certainly unsurpassed and unequaled, both in the ability of its contributors, and in the character of its contributions.

From the New-York Day Book.

The Ledger is full of good things from the pens of the ablest writers in the country.

From the Baltimore Daily American.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—The New-York Ledger, of Jan. 1, issued in advance, contains the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers," to be contributed by the Hon. Edward Everett. It fills about two columns and a half of the paper, and is a general introduction to the series—giving a statement of the circumstances which have prompted the movement, in which Mr. E. has borne so conspicuous a part, for the purchase of the Mount Vernon Estate, vindicating its present proprietor from the censure he has received for demanding an extravagant price for it, and concluding by proposing that each of the million readers of the Ledger, shall send him half a dollar, or more, towards the accomplishment of the object. He takes occasion to say that the series ot papers will not be confined to this particular subject, but will be made the medium for whatever he may have to communicate to the public in regard to the character, history and memorials of Washington. The specimen of the Ledger which contains this initial number suggests a more favorable estimation of its character than we had previously formed. Independent of Mr. Everett's contribution, it contains interesting tales, well written editorials, and some excellent poetry. It is, withal, printed in a style of great elegance and neatness.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The 1st of January number is issued thus early to enable the publisher to supply the extra demand that the number one of the Mount Vernon Papers, by Edward Everett, may occasion. Strange as it may seem, this is the first copy of the Ledger we ever read, though the proprietor has paid us much money for advertising his stories. Some two years ago, more or less, we published a part of one of his stories, referring to the New-York Ledger for the balance. We thought he was making a foolish expenditure in a country like this, and we watched the result, and found that we were a child in the newspaper business. Before we published the story only ten copies were taken here, and in a single week the demand was far over 1,000 copies. In two weeks he would make enough out of the extra number sold here to pay us for the advertising, and then for ten weeks he would be making profit. We say for ten weeks, because since then, every three months, he has sent on a new batch of advertising. Every newspaper publisher can afford to give Robert Bonner a year's advertising for the instructive lesson he has taught on advertising. He had good stories and he took the only way of letting it be known. He advertised only stories, and got over 300,000 story-readers. The story part, good as it is, is only the chaff of the paper. He is now advertising the wheat, and we predict an addition of 300,000 more. It had not occurred to us that John G. Saxe was pouring out his luxuriant wit in poetry in the columns of the Ledger, especially in his happiest vein, like the "Ho-ho of the Golden Belt." in the number before us; or, that the inimitable wag, punster and poke-funster, Geo. D. Prentice, gave a half column a week of what is headed "Wit and Wisdom;" or that Fanny Fern was more "Fernish" than ever, and had a "leaf" in each number, or that Mrs. Sigourney and ten other well-known and popular writers were regular contributors. But last of all comes the peerless scholar and eloquent orator, Everett. There is no paper published in the world whose price is only four cents, that can show so much pen-torial ability.

From the London (Canada) Prototype.

THE "LEDGER."—Bonner's great enterprise, the New-York Ledger, has entered into its fifteenth volume, and commences the new year with increasing novelties. If any publication deserves support at the hands of the people, it is the Ledger. It is one of the best literary weeklies published; its contributors are persons of talent; and there are more authors employed on this paper than on, perhaps, any other four literary journals of its class in the States; consequently its circulation is increased in a corresponding ratio. The January number commences a new tale by Cobb, and contains the long-looked for Mount Vernon Papers, by the Hon. Edward Everett. The sum paid by Bonner for these articles alone is stated to be $10,000. Subscriptions will be taken, or single numbers supplied, by B. Henry, Richmond-street.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Republic.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We have seen the first number for the New Year, of this much talked-of weekly, and must confess that in point of paper, topography and illustration, aside from any other recommendation, it is unparalleled in the weekly newspaper line. In addition to the exquisite neatness that prevails in this respect, we find in the number before us, sent by Hawks, the first series of Mount Vernon Papers, by the Hon. Edward Everett, an original illustrated poem, by John G. Saxe, and many other articles, all original and highly entertaining. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best general family paper published anywhere, and its high moral character will yet recommend it to a million of weekly subscribers, until which figure in circulation is reached, the enterprising publisher will ever be dissatisfied.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.

The New-York Ledger for January 8, is out, and we have received an advance copy from Bonner, and it has also been received at Porter's Periodical mart. It has the second of "The Mount Vernon Papers," by Everett; contributions from Saxe, Prentice, Fanny Fern, Mrs. Sigourney and others of that galaxy of star writers. The man that don't take the New-York Ledger now makes himself liable to be laughed at, as "the man that don't take the papers!" Bonner goes on from conquering to conquer, and his name is bound to shine among journalists as Bonaparte's does among generals. When we use the word Bonaparte, we mean the "Little Corporal," not the one of the same name aping to tread in the footsteps of the illustrious Corsican, as some papers are aping to appear as great as the great Ledger, but appear as contemptible beside it as the present Emperor of France does beside him who made all Europe tremble.

We admire idiosyncracy, originality, and for that reason confess to a heroic love for Bonner, and dislike for all those that, like boobies, try to follow in the wake of his craft.

From the Boston Ledger.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—We have received No. 2 of the Mount Vernon Papers, for which Mr. Bonner of the New-York Ledger, has paid, in advance, such a seemingly fabulous sum, out of pure benevolence and patriotism, and which our New-England scholar and orator has accepted, to help among the nation's tribute. We do not know, and do not care to know, how much Mr. Bonner may make out of the Mount Vernon papers—we opine that the distinguished writer of them cares less, so long as he adds to the sum required to purchase the Mount Vernon estate in the name of the people, and keep it as the people's property. But the novelty of Mr. Bonner's proposition, and the cheerful alacrity of Mr. Everett's acceptance; the high station of the one as a statesman, orator and scholar; the enterprise and wonderful success of the other as a newspaper publisher; the interest every American must necessarily feel in such an object as they both profess to have in view, have become almost the engrossing subject of conversation, and therefore affords sufficient apology for the frequent allusion made to the subject in all the public prints. It is a little wonderful to see the newspaper Press of this country so unanimous in its commendation of any project of any nature, and if Bonner had accomplished nothing else, his success in this particular should be chronicled as something miraculous.

In No. 2 of the Mount Vernon Papers we have a fair specimen of Mr. Everett's style. More are familiar with his oratory, and the emasculated written reports of them, than with his writings, and therefore have no abiding impression, beyond the immediate effect produced by his matchless powers as an orator, of the eloquence of his style, the extent of his learning, or the true beauty of those long sentences and well-rounded periods that sound so pleasantly to the ear.

The introduction of Mr. Everett as a writer for the newspaper Press is another thing, among many others, for which the public may thank Mr. Bonner and the New-York Ledger.

In the number of Mount Vernon Papers we have referred to as "No. 2" is a seasonable article headed "Christmas." There is no need of our praising it—everybody will read it, or at least they should, and will, if they are sensible enough to take our advice.

From the Hartford Courant.

Advance copies of Bonner's Ledger, the famous and popular New-York journal, for the 1st of January, 1859, have been issued, and a number is before us. After a careful examination, we find it to be a very good family paper, made up of original matter from the best writers in the nation, and every paragraph was written and prepared expressly for the Ledger. Many people labor under the idea that the Ledger is a mere flash paper, in an extravagantly romantic strain, like Ned Buntline's writings. Let such people read the Ledger for themselves (and not through other people's spectacles,) and they will come to the conclusion, if sensible men, that the moral influence of the paper is high-toned and healthy, and that it is at once the cheapest and most innocent amusement which a mechanic, a farmer or any young person, can give themselves, to buy a copy and peruse it faithfully, word by word, as so many worthy men and women in this country are in the habit of doing. It is emphatically the paper of the million, and its great pecuniary success demonstrates that it in fact hits the million just where the million like to be hit.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Daily Times.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—It is not likely that any publication, since the days of the Waverley novels, has been anticipated with so universal interest as this number of Mr. Bonner's beautifully executed and amazingly successful Ledger; and we take pleasure in saying that both the manner and the matter of the paper are adapted to satisfy the general expectation. The elegance and good taste, as respects paper, typography and outward arrangement, or "making-up" of the Ledger, are in keeping with the superior character and tenor of the articles which it contains, and proves that it deserves the immense circulation it has attained, and the consequent influence it must exert. Nothing but snobbery, or petty envy, can jeer at the wonderful triumph that Mr. Bonner has attained in journalism; for it cannot be denied that he displays, over and above the incredible energy and sagacity of his character, (which are indispensable to success in great enterprises) rare and excellent editorial qualifications, which render his paper a worthy as well as eagerly desired companion of the home and the fireside. There is no risk in asserting that the Ledger is established upon the firmest and best foundation—that of intrinsic merit, respectability and patronage. It need excite no surprise, therefore, that it is to be a medium for the utterances of the first scholars and wits of the country.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

Bonner, in his issue of the Ledger with Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers, has been doing an immense business in the way of advertising. He takes the one entire page of several of the daily papers with favorable notices of the Press. Do what he will, Bonner seems to be one of the lucky favorites of fortune. He not only gets the compliments of the public, but their cash as well, which is never bad to take.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer

EVERETT AND WASHINGTON.—The Ledger for the 8th contains, besides the second number of the Mount Vernon papers, a letter never before published, from Washington to Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon, in relation to both public and private matters, and dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1776. The General tells Lund about enlarging his house, and urges him to get it covered, though he should have to send all over Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia for nails to do it with. He also says, "No pecuniary satisfaction on this earth can compensate for the loss of my domestic happiness, and requite me for the load of business that constantly presses upon and deprives me of every enjoyment. Mr. Everett's second Mount Vernon Papers is on the Christmas Festival, and embraces its early history—its fantastic and boisterous revels during the sixteenth century, with its puddings, pies and beef—concluding with Irving's charming description of the manner in which Christmas is celebrated in England at the present day, and the expression of hope by Mr. Everett, that "this hallowed and gracious time may diffuse its innocent cheer through every family circle, and scatter its bounties largely among the children of want!" On the whole, it is a very readable paper, and creditable to Everett and—Bonner.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

EDWARD EVERETT'S FIRST PAPER.—"From the first of January Ledger we learn," says the New-York Express, "at the hands of Mr. Everett, that he repeated his Washington oration in this City on the 12th of November last, for the one hundred and first time. It has been spoken several times since. The present occupant of the Mount Vernon estate will thank Mr. Everett for his first paper, as it is the completest vindication yet made for receiving the value put by him upon the estate. Mr. E. also offers to receive Mount Vernon contributions from any readers of the Ledger. The January number of the Ledger is certainly unsurpassed, and we think unequaled, both in the ability of its contributors and in the character of its contributions."

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

* * * * As an illustration of the manner in which everything succumbs before Mr. Bonner's extraordinary career, we may mention that only a few weeks since we declined to insert his advertisement in our columns, and now, behold, we are giving him an editorial notice, worth five times as much as his advertisement, gratis.

From the Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

MR. EVERETT AND THE PRESS.—It is an old saying and a vulgar one that "it is a foul bird that dirties its own nest." Those newspaper editors who have indulged in censures against Mr. Everett for agreeing to write for a weekly paper upon the terms which have been specified are the foul birds of the Press. We say nothing now of the noble and patriotic object to which Mr. Everett has devoted the past year, awakening the noblest emotions of the soul by his appeals to his fellow-countrymen to rescue the grave of the Father of his Country from unhallowed hands, and to which he now devotes his pen. His proud position in this respect is sufficiently understood. What we wish to call attention to is the absurd and contemptible idea that Mr. Everett degrades his position for writing articles for the popular Press.

We rejoice that Mr. Everett has entered into our profession. He will grace it well. It will lend new honors to him, for it is among the noblest employments that can engage the attention of a citizen. We pity those newspaper writers who lament the degradation of Mr. Everett in coming into their employment If all were like them he might be degraded. Thank God! all are not like them.

From the Boston (Mass.) Herald.

There is manifest to the commonest observation a very marked change in the estimate in which popular or cheap journals are held by those who have been accustomed to regard themselves as having been ordained to be, in an especial manner, ultimate judges in respectability, patterns of taste, lawgivers in literature, and the only people who could establish a fashion which it would be decorous or proper for any one who desired to be classed among persons of taste or respectability to follow. To this class the idea of a penny newspaper was intolerable, and of a popular newspaper, absolutely frightful. The daily penny would do well enough for the masses; they didn't need a high order of literature; anything would answer for them; and as for the popular weekly, it only ministered to depraved tastes and vitiated appetites. Nothing that had not the stamp of stiff, dull, pretentious, and prosy respectability upon it—nothing that had not "a very ancient and fishlike smell" about it, could be tolerated by them.

Since, however, Mr. Everett has entered upon the career of a popular journalist, and given his strong reasons therefor, a change has come over the spirit of this exclusive, this upper crust of society, as it has been not inaptly termed, for the reason, we suppose that it is so encrusted with its own selfishness and its own egotism as to be the last to feel the ameliorating and liberalizing influences that are at work in the world. Their sudden conversion is almost as miraculous as that of the very respectable Saul of Tarsus, and we expect no less than to see a great accession of "respectable" writers to the popular Press. They must come to it, however, with a full and entire conversion. It is not enough that they give in their adhesion to it, because it has become, in their view, respectable. They must not come in a patronizing way, as if they felt they were conferring a favor; but they must put on a teachable spirit, and be as ready to learn as to impart. A new world will be thus opened to their view. They will find that the popular heart is not the light and trifling thing they have been accustomed to consider it, but that it beats responsive to the noblest emotions, is capable of understanding the most exalted sentiments; that it is moved by the loftiest ideas, and has a full and instinctive appreciation of, and love for, whatever tends to enlarge strengthen and beautify human intellect and adorn human life. Were it not so, the gospel, in which reposes our religious hopes, were a vain offering of inspiration to the family of man.

Mr. Everett, who has wrought this revolution regarding popular journalism among the exclusive and respectable class by entering upon the career of a popular journalist, does not bring to it new strength, because it is laid upon a foundation so deep no man or class of men can move it; on a base so sure no opposition can prevail to start it. He, on the contrary, will receive new strength and power and influence from his new connection. It opens his wide portals to him, and he stands before a million faces. It gives him room in its tribune, and his voice penetrates to the farthest settlements, He stamps his mind upon its broad and ample pages, and they go forth like the leaves from the tree of life, "with healing on their wings." Popular journalism in England or America is the universal instructor. With Lord Brougham as its representative head in England, and Everett as its representative head in America, it will batter down and overcome traditional and hereditary prejudices against it, and "respectable" classes will be forced to admit its respectability. But whether it gains this verdict or not, it will still go on in its great mission, and will still continue to be the great ameliorating and instructing power of civilization.

With the new views that have obtained in "upper circles" concerning the penny and the popular Press have come new and appreciating views of its wide and extended influence. With the discovery that the masses are not the dull and thoughtless beings the exclusives have thought them, comes the desire to stand well with them; to obtain their suffrages in regard to character, standing and pretensions, as in former times their suffrages were sought at an election. As they gain insight into the scope of the mission of the penny Press, surprises continually arise before them. It is found that not merely the "lower classes," as they are contemptuously called, patronize the penny Press, but that it reaches all classes; that in suburban towns particularly it is the principal daily visitor to almost every house, and that in seeking publicity that will be useful to new works in art, in literature, in science, in operas and other fashionable entertainments, and in extending notices in all branches of trade farthest and widest, the penny paper, with its universal circulation and its multitude of readers, offers the best medium that has yet been discovered.

From the Newark Advertiser.

EVERETT AND BONNER.—What an ado some folks are making about Everett and Bonner, because it is surmised that the former has a passion to be famous, perhaps even expects to make himself President by speaking and writing about Mount Vernon. They cannot accuse him of avaricious motives—no, this money-making slander they reserve for Bonner. Bonner is charged with meaning to make a good thing out of his bargain with Mr. Everett. Really can this be the fact? Is the publisher of the Ledger such a sharper as to be busy every week in devising, not only to make it profitable? The wretch! can he be so base as to try to support his family, and lay up something for a rainy Saturday or blue Monday, as he sees others doing all around him in New-York, to the number of some hundreds of thousands?

Why not, we ask? Shall Sparks and Irving get handsome fortunes out of the revered father of his country, and shall not Mr. Bonner do the same? To be sure, Mr. Everett earns ten thousands, and yields them all up to a grand, national and glorious design. That does not screen him, however, from imputations. Ah! he is ambitious, vain-glorious, or something else. Well, Howard and Mrs. Fry had their traducers, and we have heard several individuals launch small thunder-bolts, very small indeed, at the crazy head, as they termed Dorothy Dix. What of that? They have not and cannot hurt the hair of either of their noble heads. The thing that these women and this man have done shall be told of them with honor to the latest generation.

There is a variety in vocations. Mr. Bonner may not be a patriot or philanthropist in this particular thing. For aught we know he indulges his better emotions in some other sphere. We dare say he does. In the matter of the Mount Vernon papers, he is a man of business. What to Mr. Everett is a work of patriotism, public spirit, philanthropy, exalted and generous sentiment—call it what you will except a work of personal gain—to Bonner is a mere matter of honorable business and fair-dealing. We hear nothing further than what appears upon the public record; but from that we say we infer this to be his object. And we assert it to be a lawful and good one—as good as that of merchants, mechanics, professional men, and other publishers. They are working in honorable vocations for an honest living; so is he.

But Mr. Bonner does seem, though perhaps he claims no merit for it, but we cannot say how that is; but he might if he wished, lay some small claim to credit for indirectly helping on a laudable and high plan dear to the Ladies' National Association, and to the hearts of the better part of the whole community—one which needs too all the aid that anybody can bestow, and we ardently hope they will get it. We hope they will meet with many as valuable assistants as Mr. Bonner is, but don't believe they will; yet they will unquestionably succeed.

It is a fortunate thing when a man's business, like that of Mr. Bonner, happens to benefit the public at the same time that it helps himself. There are occupations we could name which benefit only those who conduct them, but damage the community even to a vastly greater extent than they profit those who carry them on. Inveigh, thunder, ye moralists and excellent critics, against those occupations, but let Mr. Bonner alone. He is not one of them. In his arrangement with Mr. Everett he is the author and promoter of much good, and nothing but good, so far as we know, to other people. If anybody will be hurt, it is himself. He is the man who has paid Mr. Everett ten thousand dollars—$100 a column—for his work before the work was done, aye, before it was begun. That is something more than paying in cash. Whether he will be compensated for this large outlay is more than we can tell, or he either, we suspect. We hope he will.

Still more uncertain is it whether it will yield a profit adequate to the risk. This is his affair; he has assumed the responsibility, and it looks to us as if he reasoned with himself thus: "If I gain by the adventure it will be gained fairly, while nobody will lose. On the contrary, if I should lose it will be in a good cause, and my loss will be the advantage of a noble enterprise."

And now, we think that nobody is entitled to carp at the motives of either of the gentlemen, till they have entitled themselves to the privilege by the possession of one of Mr. Everett's handsome certificates, filled up with the sum of fifty dollars given to the Mount Vernon Association. There is great inquiry for the beautiful papers of Mr. Everett, which—we augur from the two already published—will add to his present title of the Orator of America, the equally honorable one of the American Essayist.

From the New-Haven Daily News.

Four cents for a copy of the Ledger is money well invested.

From the Austin (Min.) Mirror.

Bonner, the king of advertisers, and the most successful newspaper publisher in the world, has secured—in addition to Prentice, Saxe, Cobb, Sigourney, Cary, Fanny Fern, and other celebrities too numerous to mention—the Hon. Edward Everett as a regular weekly contributor to the New-York Ledger. The following communications will explain the manner—honorable to both parties—by which this arrangement has been brought about.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

MR. EVERETT'S MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—Bonner's Ledger for the 1st of January—for an advance copy of which we are indebted to the enterprising publisher—contains the first of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers, which have attracted considerable comment by the fact that Mr. Bonner has contributed $10,000 to the fund for the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate, in consideration for which Mr. Everett is to continue his series of articles weekly during the year. The first paper is written in Mr. Everett's pure and simple style, and commences with his reasons for assuming the name of these papers, but says they will be of a miscellaneous character, embracing an account of the progress and prospects of purchasing Mount Vernon, traditions of Washington, numerous autographs and letters, as yet unpublished, &c.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR 1859.—Our advance copy of Bonner's great paper for the first week of the New Year shows us what the New-York Ledger will be during the next twelve months. The motto which Bonner adopts, "Excelsior," he lives up to better than any other publisher. The Ledger appears in a splendid new dress, elegant, neat, and every way a model paper. It contains the first of the Mount Vernon Papers, by Mr. Everett, and is filled with an excellent variety of original matter of the best sort. Bonner has success in his enterprise because he deserves it—he is doing good; success to him and his Ledger.

From the Newark Evening Journal.

We have been favored with an advance copy of the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, 1859. This copy contains the first of the series of fifty papers which the Hon. Edward Everett recently contracted to furnish to the Ledger for the handsome sum of $200 each—the $10,000 paid for this service to be appropriated to the fund in aid of the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate as a national shrine. The first article from the pen of Mr. Everett is devoted to a sketch of this undertaking, and the means thus far employed to secure the estate; but he promises that, while he shall regard these papers as a medium of communicating with the public from time to time the progress and prospects of the work, on the whole the articles furnished by him shall be of a miscellaneous character, and exhibit as much variety in the subjects treated as can be expected from one pen.

This number of the Ledger also contains the first chapter of a "True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," by I. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, and a great variety of other original articles of decided interest to the public.

From the Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—It is a very common thing to hear people denounce this paper. We have read every number issued, (the long stories excepted) and have never met with an immoral sentence in its columns. On the contrary, many of the fine moral sayings which are floating about in the religious and secular journals of the day originated in the Ledger.

How can a paper which numbers among its contributors such names as George D. Prentice, William Ross Wallace, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Cary, Fanny Fern, and others whose pens have lent a lustre to American literature, be a "vile paper?"

Mr. Bonner has recently engaged Edward Everett to contribute an article once a week for a year, at an expense of ten thousand dollars, and has paid that large sum in advance. Would Edward Everett connect himself with a "vile paper" for ten thousand dollars, or any other sum?

We have said thus much in justice to a noble-hearted, enterprising man, who, by his untiring industry, has worked his way from the position of a journeyman printer to a place among the monied princes of the day. Success to him.

Don't think that the ringing of Mr. Bonner's dollars in our pocket has prompted the above. On the contrary, we believe the *Herald* is the only paper in the State from which Mr. Bonner withholds his advertising.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Daily Courier.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We yesterday received an advance copy of the famous New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, containing the introductory number of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers, together with various other interesting articles. As a specimen of beauty in the typographic art, the Ledger is as far superior to the ordinary run of newspapers as it is in the extent of its circulation. But immense as is its circulation, we do not doubt that it is destined to go on increasing indefinitely. The series of weekly Papers which Mr. Everett is to write for its columns during the next year will inevitably give it wider currency than ever it has had before.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

A SMART NEW-YORK LEDGER BOY.—Philadelphia newsboys, if they have not an indefinite extent of book-learning, are certainly the most cute class of urchins that we ever encountered. This morning, while going up the steps leading to the Mayor's office, we met one of their number, who saluted us with: "Buy a New-York Ledger, Sir?" We replied, as we looked upon the bright face of the lad, "We guess we don't want it to-day." "You had better get it now," said he, "for this paper has got the first number of the 'Mount Holly Papers' in it." We smiled audibly, as we thought of the mistake that would dedicate all the glowing eloquence of Everett to that fruitful spot of New-Jersey, instead of the sacred shades of Mount Vernon.

From the (N. Y.) Irish-American.

We publish in another column the prospectus of the New-York Ledger for the coming year, from which it will be seen that the Hon. Edward Everett has agreed to write a series of articles for that journal, to be called "The Mount Vernon Papers," in consideration whereof, the proprietor, Mr. Bonner, has contributed the munificent sum of $10,000 towards the fund for the purchase of the tomb and home of Washington. Instances of such liberality on the part of newspaper publishers are necessarily rare, since the ability is oftener lacking than the will. The extraordinary success of the Ledger is one of the wonders of the age. Only a few years since that paper and the Irish-American were printed at the same establishment, that of Mr. J. P. Williams, No. 59 Ann-street, and the steam presses on which they were worked stood side by side. The printing of the Irish-American was then the largest "job" done in the press-room; and Mr. Bonner was one day observing our journal being worked off at the rate of 3,000 copies to the hour; when he said to the owner of the establishment, "Mr. Williams, I am trying to run my paper up, and I will never be satisfied until its circulation is equal to that of the Irish American. When it reaches that, I do not say I will remain content, but I will be very well satisfied." Mr. Williams said, "You will have to 'hurry up your cakes,' Mr. Bonner; since I have printed the Irish-American, no paper that I have done has kept pace with it." Bonner replied: "It can be done, and I am determined to do it." And he did do it. We are proud to say the Irish-American has since fully maintained its character for go-aheaditiveness, but, alas! it fell immeasurably behind the Ledger, which was issuing its hundreds of thousands before we could count one-eighth of the number. We may, however, profit by our cotemporary's display of successful enterprise; who knows but that, some years hence, we may be, like him, looking back with satisfaction to the time when it was our ambition to raise the circulation of the Irish-American to an equality with that of the New-York Ledger.

From the New-York Sun.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—Bonner's Ledger, for the first of January, contains the first number of the noted "Mount Vernon Papers," by Edward Everett, from which we make the following extract. The author commences by an allusion to John A. Washington, who has been charged with an unseemly neglect of the place, in which he says, very truly, that when the public itself has evinced proper care for it, by buying it up, and taking good thought of its condition, it will then be in good taste to reproach Mr. Washington, but not previously. Mr. Everett concludes by suggesting that if the readers of each weekly number of the Ledger—whom he estimates at one million—should contribute fifty cents each, Mount Vernon, and all the improvements necessary, would at once be provided for.

From the North and South—Elihu Burritt's Paper.

BONNER'S TRIUMPHANT ENTREE.—What was the pomp and glory of Roman warriors who made their grand *entrée* under the triumphal arches of the Eternal City? What were the most splendid victories of barbarous warfare compared to Bonner's last unparalleled conquest? He enters the *arc de triomphe* of periodical literature with statesmen, savans, poets and the great barons of the pen gracing his chariot. He opens the new year with Edward Everett's first article—the first of a series to be called the "Mount Vernon Papers." And mark the show of intellectual worth at his command. This article is not escorted to its place by a platoon of exclamation points. It is not mounted on large and conspicuous types, but appears in the even and dark-faced democracy of unleaded brevier. Under the heading of the article the reader is introduced to plain "Edward Everett," No Honorable Mr. is prefixed to that well-known name. If Nehemiah Pickletick, of Squan Beach, had sent in an essay on fresh mussels, it could not have been inserted in a less showy form. There is a kind of sublimity in this modesty of the publisher; a sentiment of strength and inexhaustible resource; an act of good democratic equity, also to ward his imperial guard of contributors. "Here is Edward Everett," he seems to say, "and he is only one of us; there is more of the same sort coming." And, indeed, there is some warrant for this promise in the rank of writers ranged on either side of the distinguished orator and statesman. Next on his right we have John G. Saxe, followed by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Thomas Dunn English, Mr. W. H. Wadsworth, George D. Prentice, and others of like status. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., leads the way on the first page, supported by a corps of high-grade writers. The paper and typographical execution are unrivaled for neatness and elegance. Thousands who never opened the Ledger will now peruse its pages with pride and admiration. O Bonner, what next? Have you the faintest idea of your unattained aspirations? Having conquered one nemisphare, have you some latent designs on the other? Would you win an original contribution from Queen Victoria, a poem from Louis Napoleon, or an acrostic from the Sultan of Turkey?

From the Richmond (Va.) Inquirer.

MR. EVERETT'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO BONNER'S LEDGER.—Our readers are aware that with the New Year the first number of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers will appear in the New-York Ledger. The fact that Mr. Bonner paid Mr. Everett in advance $10,000, to be devoted to the Mount Vernon treasury, for one year's literary labor, has been widely chronicled. When Mr. Everett, after considerable hesitation, accepted the munificent offer, he himself says he "felt it his duty not to forego the opportunity of adding so large a sum to the Mount Vernon fund." Those only who are personally acquainted with the unselfish patriot can comprehend the full extent of the self-sacrifice he has made to achieve an object which now enlists the sympathy of the people from Maine to California. Three years ago, almost from the hour the project was revealed to him, his clear-sighted vision saw the whole beauty of this work of woman's hands. When the success of the enterprise was looked upon by the multitude as more than doubtful—as impossible—he openly espoused the cause with a martyr's devotion. His hand has piloted the gratitude-freighted bark of patriotism safe from threatened shipwrecks; his voice, his labors, (unequaled save by her's who originated the scheme) have won the triumph which an awakened, an approving nation now accords.

We have said that, in accepting Mr. Bonner,s proposal, Mr. Everett made a sacrifice—for we know that the kind of publicity given to his name by Mr. Bonner's peculiar method of advertising must be repugnant to Mr. Everett's sensitive nature. The sarcasms and criticisms to which he weekly exposes himself are not very attractive; and, added to these drawbacks, he assumes a weekly labor which, combined with the numerous engagements that summon him to the rostrum, must tax even his elastic mental powers and rapidly renewed strength.

Apart from the noble motives that impelled Mr. Everett to become the contributor to a weekly paper, we can see nothing derogatory to his dignity in the fact that a distinguished orator, an able statesman, a profound scholar, consents to address the public through the columns of a periodical. Are not Johnson, Addison, Steele, Swift, and Goldsmith identified with the periodicals to which they contributed?

Why should not Mr. Everett become the sage instructor, the delightful entertainer of the masses? Why should he not open for them the affluent treasury of his mind—diffuse among them the wealth of his knowledge—carry the benign and healthful influence of his teachings to their firesides—elevate and refine the popular taste by his style, and spread out a rich intellectual repast, to which the humble and obscure may gather, side by side with the great and prosperous, and be refreshed? The sweet-voiced Milton, of womanhood has said:

It takes a soul
To move a body; it takes a high-souled man
To move the masses.

Such a man is now enlisted to move them, and there is no degradation in the work to which he puts his hand.

Bonner's Ledger circulates among three hundred thousand subscribers. Hundreds of that number never turn the leaves of a book, but religiously con the Ledger, from its title down to its last column. For every one individual who may have the opportunity of being stirred by Mr. Everett's eloquence, one hundred will peruse his contributions in the Ledger. Thousands who can never hope to hear his voice, will listen with reverence to the words he speaks to them through the "Mount Vernon Papers." They will look forward with eager delight to the weekly pleasure in store. Old and young will gather to welcome the expected visitant, and they will find a new charm around the hearthstone, that is gladdened by its presence. And we venture to predict, that when the period of Mr. Everett's engagement expires, his classic pen will have so educated the tastes of the magazine-reading portion of the community that they will turn with disgust from the highly-wrought fictions of the sensation school, and demand pure and wholesome intellectual food.

But this is not the only good which we believe will be achieved by Mr. Everett's new enterprise. His example of self-abnegating patriotism will tell its tale to the rising and to the future generation. It will fire youthful ambition, and stimulate men to whom high gifts have been intrusted to walk in his steps; to lay the offering of their talents upon holy altars, and to strive after peacefully-won laurels.

To Mr. Bonner we think the thanks of the community, instead of the liberally bestowed sarcasms of his brother editors, are due. For the arrangement which he had the ingenuity to make, while it benefits himself, will afford profit and pleasure to the public Mr. Bonner is a man of high principle and irreproachable character, who has amassed a fortune by honest industry and great business tact. The Ledger has always been remarkable for its moral tone, and its columns are graced by contributions from pens of undisputed celebrity. Mr. Bonner showed his fitness for the position he occupies, in securing the services of an illustrious man, who has been successful in every labor he ever undertook—distinguished in all—and who, no doubt, will be equally prosperous in this

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

BONNER'S NEW-YORK LEDGER.—There have been a good many smart things said at the expense of the New-York Ledger, and a good many at the expense of Edward Everett, for consenting to write in it for a year, and to be paid ten thousand dollars for the work, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund. Looking over the first number for 1859, containing the first of "the Mount Vernon Papers," we cannot see that Mr. EVERETT has lost a particle of dignity, or of his claim upon the public respect, by becoming one of the Ledger's contributors. He furnishes an elegantly written introductory article, full of interesting facts, which needed some authoritative indorsement like his, to correct many erroneous impressions that prevail concerning Mount Vernon estate and the fund for its purchase. Looking at the paper itself, independent of Mr. Everett, we find it, in the first place, one of the handsomest sheets in the country—all the details of the "make-up," the printing, typography, and the paper, being such as to delight a printer's eye. Examining the contents, we find, it is true, parts of two stories, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., but let people laugh as they may, Sylvanus Cobb writes very agreeable stories, which satisfy the popular taste far better than the best stories of the highest order of English and American magazines. There are original poems by Alice Cary, Phebe Cary, Geo. D. Prentice, Wm. Ross Wallace, Thomas Dunn English and John G. Saxe, the contribution of the latter being one of his happiest and wittiest efforts. There are several sketches or essays by Mrs. Sigourney, "Fanny Fern," and others; a column of facetiæ, by Prentice, several stories and parts of stories by other writers, a number of editorials and short miscellaneous articles—and it is worthy of remark that there is not a word nor a sentiment that can offend the nicest moral sense, in any part of the paper. Really, when it is considered that the Ledger is read by millions of people every week, the public ought to rejoice that Mr. Everett writes for it, that so many good men and women write for it, and that Bonner has the means and courage to engage them for the work. To get up such a paper, without advertisements, and furnish it for $2 a year, is an illustration of pluck and enterprise that cannot fail to insure continued success.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.

The second of the Mount Vernon Papers in the Ledger, by Edward Everett, is a splendid production; dwelling upon Christmas and the manner in which it was observed in olden times—winding up with a fitting allusion to Washington Irving's charming description of the style in which Christmas is celebrated by the English of the present day. Mrs. L. H. Sigourney publishes a hitherto unpublished letter from George Washington, written about two months after the Declaration of Independence, and directed to "My dear Lund," who was then in charge of his house at Mount Vernon.